HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 127 BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 31 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ALL-INDIA SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	10,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
27 „	CHINA ..		7 952
3rd Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	18,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,60 :
8 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 „	NALDERA x		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £130

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA	8,411

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
1st June	BARODA ..	Busaeh via Karaeh & Persian Gulf Ports
3rd „	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
8th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	1 June
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	26 „	5 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	5371	19 „	2 July
Sado Maru ..	5893	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	17th May	3rd June
x Indo Maru ..	2nd June	6th „
Celebes Maru ..	10th „	24th „
Borneo Maru ..	24th „	6th July.

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

P. O, Box No. 358

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 6 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents :

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD: (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has also late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Proof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced B.A., with Science. Apply CHAIRMAN, The E. E. School, Amod (Broach).

B 28620

WANTED.—A wholetime ORGANIZING SECRETARY for the Jamshedpur Labour Association. The applicant must possess a sound general education and must be well versed in Hindi. Preference will be given to men with previous experience of Trade Union Organization. Salary Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- per month according to qualifications. Applications with copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 30th June, 1927. M. K. GHOSH, Honorary Secretary, Jamshedpur, 26th May, 1927.

A 28632

WANTED—An S. T. C. TEACHER, knowing English and Urdu for the Municipal Madanpura Urdu Primary Model School to teach English and Urdu. Candidates well versed in the Direct Method and knowing Urdu may alone apply before the 8th June 1927, with all particulars. Salary will be determined according to qualifications as per sanctioned scale. Muslim preferred. Apply to SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.

A 28611

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Railfare Paid. Rules on two annas stamp.—PRESIDENT, ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.

A R241

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay Chronicle Office, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28'' wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towells, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,

CAWNPORE.

K4

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS FOR RS. 7|2.

Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Wash Splendidly. Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.

DUSTERS 26'' x 22''

One DOZEN DELIVERED TO YOUR address for Rs. 3|4. Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders. Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Kakomi Doosooti and Casement Cloths offer you a range of 38 artistic shades. All colours guaranteed fast to light and ordinary washing. Will wear for years.

Doosooti From As. 13 per yard.

Casement Cloth from As. 9|3 per yard.

Packing and postage free. Send for samples.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

One Dozen for Rs. 2|3 PACKING AND POSTAGE free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. 10.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K1

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Ideal for outdoor wear. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills giving excellent service. Wash splendidly. In two shades of Khaki.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 3 for Rs. 8|10.

Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

SIX KAKOMI TOWELS FOR Rs. 12|12.

Two Turkish Bath Towels (68'' x 36'') and four Turkish Hand Towels (45'' x 24'') with striped ends. Very absorbent, giving splendid wear.

KAKOMI BATH MATS.

Thick absorbent Turkish Bath Mats with blue stripes, knotted fringes or hemmed edges.

Unbleached 36'' x 28'' Rs. 1|15 each.
Bleached 36'' x 25'' Rs. 2|3 each.

KAKOMI SPORTS COATS.

Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows:—(up to 40'' chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8|14, Alipore Dril. Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweed Rs. 9. 3 Coats 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Coats 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Samples on request.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

A soft strong material of good texture, ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas etc., washes well. From As. 8|6 to As. 9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from As. 10|3 to As. 11|6 per yard. Samples on request.
Packing and postage free.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,

CAWNPORE.

K3

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter for how long your sight has been lost. I shall cure you without knife. For particulars Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHOURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P R 28515 A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.

M 28630

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof: H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to over come it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941

L R239

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD, CLOTH SHOP

9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

Tel: No 23975.

SALE.

From 1st to 8th June, 1927.

ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

28607

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE will OPEN as usual on the 20th June, 1927. Those who wish to join the College should send their applications by the 15th of June, 1927, with the usual Caution fee of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 for Arts or Science courses respectively.

Those who wish to take the INTER SCIENCE COURSE (A or B) should apply before 13th June, 1927. There will be a LIMITED accommodation for 60 students only. NO SPECIAL FEES ARE CHARGED FOR THIS COURSE.

Applications for accommodation in the College Hostel should reach the Superintendent by 13th June, 1927, accompanied by an entrance fee of Rs. 4.

D. D. KAPADIA.
In-charge Principal.

Deccan College, Poona,
11th May, 1927.

28572

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY LTD,

NOTICE

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., will be held on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House." Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 31st May, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 29th April 1927.

28526

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of 4th SHIFT DRIVER for the Karachi Municipal Air Compressor Station.

Applicants must hold a 2nd Class Engineer Certificate under the Bombay Boiler Act and have served an apprenticeship for at least five years in a regular Workshop.

He must be conversant with large Air Compressors and Carless Valve Engines and have a fair knowledge of English.

The pay of the post is Rs. 100-10-150. No joining or other expenses will be allowed. The successful candidate will be on probation for one year.

Applications stating age and nationality with copies of certificates, should reach the Undersigned by 17th June 1927.

Canvassing for the appointment either directly or through a second party will disqualify an applicant.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Karachi Municipality.

28633

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN LONAVLA AND POONA.

THE following changes in the train service will be made from 1st June 1927.

167 Down and 168 Up Passenger trains now running between Lonavla and Poona will be cancelled.

31 Down Parcel train will leave later from Lonavla and run to the following revised timings stopping at all intermediate stations. For detailed timings see corrected Sheet Time Tables at stations.

Lonavla dep: 7.30
Poona arr: 9.40

36 Up Madras Express will stop at Chinchvad.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag: Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th May 1927.

28634

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B.B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June 1927, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of grain, wheat, Gowar, Joowar, Gunny Bags, Cottonseeds, Grain, Sweepings, Machinery, Iron packages, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the Notice Boards' in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1927 at 3.30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building St. No. 79-81; 61-63, 57.59. Case No. 126, 130, 131, Narayan Dhuru Street.

Building St. No. 58.60, 66-72, 334-340, 344-346, 342, 336, Case Nos. 84, 86, 88, 89. Pydhowni Road, and Memonwada Road.

Building St. No. 15.21; Case No. 45, Dharamsey Cross Street.

MENESSE AND CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SHIP OWNERS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR VESSEL "HOWARD," LYING AFLOAT AT COCHIN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Geo. Brunton and Son, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 6th Proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms the following:—

M. V. "Howard" Length 185 feet—Breadth 30 feet—Depth 16''.9'' Flush Deck, Displacement at 12 feet, 1385 tons with her tackle, apparel and Twin. Screw semi-Diesel "Beardmore" Crude Oil Engines 160 B. H. P. each.

It is built of solid teak, Steel bolts coated with Composition Copper Sheathed to L.W.L., Speed 7 knots, Capacity 4368 gallons of crude oil and 6700 gallons of Fresh Water.

The Vessel can be seen lying afloat at Cochin with Messrs. Geo. Brunton and Son, Engineers and Shipbuilders at that Port.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Attention! Please!

Put down the Date

4th JUNE, SATURDAY

AS YOUR APPOINTMENT

TO SEE

Imperial Film Co., Picture

'The Guarding Angel'

Which really may turn out
The GUARDING ANGEL of
your future life

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

For Booking Apply to

Imperial Film Co. - - - BOMBAY.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

Eastern Bank Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

BRANCHES:

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT:

J. S. Haskell, Esqr.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the
R. E. Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on, British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent., on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

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THE WEATHER.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorologidal Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30th May, 1927:—

Barometer (correcte‹ to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.701 inches (057 below normal)).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.660 inches (.020 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .080 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 huors, 92.5 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours, 83.2 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 63 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 107 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10), 2.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month. 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 0.07 inches.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Monday, the 30th of May 1927

STATIONS.	Temperature, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Change in past 24 hrs.
Quetta ..	85.7	44.7	—1.1
Multan ..			
Rawalpindi ..	93.0	66.5	—3.0
Lahore ..	99.7	7*.3	+3.5
Hissar ..	99.7	79.4	+4.2
Amba'a ..	98 6	77.0	+5.8
Delhi ..	93.3	77.0	+0.4
Agra ..	101.3	75.3	—1.9
Mainpuri ..	95.7	75.6	—0.8
Jhansi ..	106.5	80.8	—0.2
Cownpore ..	98.5	80.1	+4.2
Allahabad ..	104 7	84.6	+1.4
Jacobabad ..	111.5	77.9	—1.4
Karachi ..	88.0	80.3	—0.8
Bikaner ..	105.0	78.9	—1.4
Ajmer ..	99.6	80.4	—0.5
Jaipur ..	104.6	75.9	—1.4
Kotah ..	105.8	85.6	—1.4
Mount Abu ..	84.5	66.8	0
Bhuj ..	97 2	73.3	—0.4
Dwarke ..	89 2	82.1	+0.4
Veraval ..	87.4	81.6	0
Rajkot ..	102.1	76.5	—0.1
Bhavnagar Para...	104.8	80.5	—0.4
Surat ..	94.5	80.6	+0.6
Ahmedabad ..	104 4	79.1	— 1.4
Deesa ..	102.9	77.4	—1.2
Necmuch ..	99.1	78.9	—0.8
Indore ..	100.4	77.9	+1.6
Jubbulpore ..	104 9	78.3	—4.0
Sanger ..	103 0	79.6	— .4
Hoshangabad ..	107.1	82.2	— 0.8
Khandwa ..	104 3	82.1	+1.3
Akola ..	107.8	81.7	—0.3
Amraoti ..	106 3	79.3	—2.0
Narpur ..	109 2	87.6	+0.1
Chanda ..	111 7	83.0	—0.1
Raipur ..	108 9	86.5	+0.3
Bombay ..	92.5	83.2	+0.6
Ratnagiri ..	91.0	80.0	—0.4
Marmugoa ..			
Karwar ..	87.7	77.0	—2.0
Malegaon ..	101.2	73.2	—1.7
Ahmednagar ..	99.4	72.8	—0.5
Poona ..	97.4	73.8	—0.1
Sholapur ..	103.8	79.2	+0.8
Bijapur ..	101.2	75.4	—0.2
Belgaum ..	99.9	71.2	—0.9
Aurangabad ..	102.9	74.0	—1.0
Nizamabad (Indur.)	107.0	84.3	—0.2
Hyderabad ..	105.3	82.2	—1.1
Mangalore ..	86.9	74.2	+0.2
Calicut ..	88.8	74.2	+1.3
Cochin ..	84.6	72.7	+3.0
Trivandrum ..	8 .0	74.3	+2.4
Colombo ..	84.7	76.2	—0.8
Masulipatan ..	110.5	87.5	+0.7
Bellary ..	99.8	78.6	+0.6
Cuddapah ..	104.9	85.4	+0.2
Madras ..	105.9	87.0	—1.2
Bangalore ..	91.9	68.9	—1.1
Coimbatore ..	89.7	72.4	+1.6
Trichinopoly ..	10*.1	81.*	+1.1
Nagapatam ..	103.0	81.9	+2.7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 30TH MAY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 30th May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the extreme north of the province and moderately to to heaviiy clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Hissar. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the area and the minimum in the extreme north and the south-east.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the north of the area. Temperature was markedly below normal except at Allahabad, where it was almost as usual. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107 deg. at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defeat in upper Sind and in excess in the extreme south of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of Rajputana: the minimum was below normal at a few isolated stations. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 111 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect in south Gujarat and locally in east Kathiawar. Makimum temperature was below normal in the north of the division; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 103 deg. at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the province and moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect in the south-east of the area and in excess locally in the west. Temperature was almost normal except at Nagpur, where the minimum alone was higher than usual. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Marmagua has had 0.38" of rain and Karwar 0.32". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 92.5 deg. and the lowes t83.2 deg. both being 1 deg. above normal

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme south of the Bombay Deccan and in defect in east Hyderabad. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Dust-storms are again reported from several stations in northwest India, but no appreciable rainfall. Rainfall has extended northwards along the west coast of the Peninsula and has been nearly general in the south Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Mysore. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are, 0.82" at Mangalore, 1.17" at Calicut, 2.91" at Cochin, 2.25" at Trivandrum and 0.16" at Bangalore. Colombo reports a rough sea and a rainfall of 0.78". The sea is also rough at Karachi.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DHOBIES' DEMAND

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Dhobies of Bombay held at Mahalaxmi on Thursday night under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala, the following resolutions were unanimously passed and have been forwarded to the Municipality and other Municipal authorities for acceptance and necessary action.

"This meeting of the Washermen of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Washermen's Union accords its thanks to the Health Committee for so kindly inviting representatives of the above Union to put the men's case before it for consideration and for unanimously supporting the men's demands.

"This meeting of the Washermen of Bombay protests against the regardlessness both of the Municipal Executive and the Municipal Corporation for totally shelving the above recommendations till now and requests them to forthwith put into execution the recommendations proposed or else due to the thereafening rains if the washermen are compelled to stop their work owing to existing trouble of a grave nature with regard to Kachra, light, gutter, filling-in of drying land, wire-fencing gates etc., the responsibility will soley lie with the Municipality.

"This meeting of the Bombay Washermen resolves that henceforth subscription shall not be levied at annas 4 a month but shall be recovered at the rate of Re. 1/- per year during the Divali festival every year and calls upon all the Dhobies of Bombay to forthwith join the Union.

"This meeting expresses its emphatic protest against the proposal to enhance the rate of an annual payment of license fee of each stone from Rs. 1/ as at present to Rs. 6/- and calls upon all washermen to refuse to yield to the new proposal as the Dhobies are already a down trodden class of people and have to pay out different taxes in a variety of ways."

WEST-END CINEMA

Jame. Kirkwood, who shared starring honours with Laura La Plante in "Butterflies in the Rain" which is shown at the West End Cinema (New Churney Road) to-night and this week is one of the most entertaining men in Hollywood.

He has a very likeable personality and is devoted to his wife. He loves home life and spends much of his time on his California ranch.

He has a pleasant, even voice, very charming to her.

Kirkwood is full of interesting anecdotes of his 20 years on the stage and his 14 years in pictures. If there is anyone who can truthfully "remember when." Kirkwood, called Jim by all his friends, is the man.

On the stage he was in David Belasco's "The Girl of the Golden West." On the screen he started in "The Lonely Villa," Universal picture made in 1912.

Kirkwood has also written scores of photoplays, most of them in the old days, and got 25 dollars each for them, and directed many productions.

It is because of his wide knowledge of motion picture technique that Kirkwood is such a good actor and has consequently one of the largest and most steady followings of fans in Hollywood.

In the cast of "Butterflies in the Rain" are Robert Ober, Dorothy Stokes, Edwards Davis, Clarence Thompson and Ruby Lafayette. Edward Sloman directed.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

EFFECT ON THE CROP OF STAPE COTTON

Mr. Geo W. Fooshe, in a special article to the *Manchester Guardian* Commercial writes as under on the 27th ultimo from New York:—

Buenos Ayres.

General conditions in the Argentine market for imported goods are on the whole improving, notwithstanding the heavy total of commercial failures. January liabilities reached dol. 14,000,000 paper, the February returns gave dol. 19,000,000, and March, though it may not show such a large sum, is likely to be conspicuous for the number of smaller firms who seek the assistance of the courts. Explanation of these apparently contradictory statements is easy for those who know the inner conditions of Argentine trade, but condensation of the various causes is difficult. In general terms it amounts to this: For some years past there have been large numbers of private arrangements, made in the majority of cases under the aegis of the Banco de la Nacion, based on partial settlement of old debts at stated intervals, with or without interest payments, but usually the latter. This refers to the more important houses who found themselves in difficulties; smaller concerns, in many cases involved with their bigger brethren in misfortune, made arrangements with shippers and their local creditors.

A steady decline in prices of imported merchandise, the inherently healthier and therefore competitively stronger position of their sound rivals and the general feeling that is is high time the market was cleaned up account for the present crop of failures. And if it leads to more drastic treatment of firms whose difficulties are on examination proved to be due to over-trading or mismanagement the better it will be for all concerned. Some restriction of credit on the part of home shippers is already being felt, and, provided that wise discrimination is exercised, such a policy, far from doing harm, will pave the way for steady expansion of sound business as the year goes on.

Recent improvement in the quotation of the Argentine dollar is an outcome of the strong cereal position, which, in its turn, is reacting favourably on the state of payments in the interior. Money is circulating in increasing quantity, old debts are being settled, purchases are being made, and altogether the effect of heavy crops is proving commercially satisfactory. That prices are low for all grain enables the theorist to show that Argentina is working her agriculture at a loss, but without stopping to dispute this proposition, which has many factors, not all of a commercial character, to be taken into the reckoning, the immediate result to trade in general is increased movement of funds, and therefore increased purchasing power in the hands of the consumer. A rough table showing the cereal and seed position to-day will illustrate the point better than words:—

	Estimated xport surplus. Tons.	Shipped to March 10. Tons.	To ship. Tons.
Wheat	4,000,000	1,233,000	2,767,000
Maize	7,000,000	1327.000	5,673,000
Linseed	1,400,000	445,000	955,000
Oats	1,000,000	140,000	860,000
	13,400,000	3,145,000	10,255,000

It will take the whole year to sell and ship this ten million tons, and, however true it may be that prices for produce must suffer, experience has shown that quantity and movement are the things that benefit the import trade, since the bulk of the consumers are not the wealthy few who benefit by high prices for Argentine produce but the middle and lower classes, whose employment and wages depend on the continuous call for their services that big crops create. How long the exchange will remain favourable to the Argentine dollar is difficult to say. In reason it cannot decline for some months, and were the Conversion Office to be opened, with all restrictions on gold shipment removed, it is safe to say that it would be stabilised at between the gold points. It is unfortunately highly improbable that such a course will be adopted. Gold, therefore, if brought hither from Europe will in all probability be retained in private hands in order that reshipment may be made if and when exchange moves the other way, being used as collateral against which advances in Argentine paper money can be arranged.

The question of exchange, though not vital to the English exporter who trades in the Argentine market, is nevertheless important, and it is generally agreed that stability in quotations for sterling would react favourably on purchases of British goods in general and textiles in particular. Whether any practical application will be made of the latest cry, "Buy from those who buy from us," aimed against the United States market, which has recently been somewhat exigent as regards the receipt of Argentine shipments of fruit, malt, and produce, and is also inclined to exclude under tariff merchandise such as wool and linseed, is hard to say. Where cotton goods are concerned its effects one imagines, are likely to be so slight as to be negligible, and the present competition between England, Italy, and the United States will continue to be based on demand, price, and novelty of design, with quality taken into the equation in certain cases.

Americans have latterly shown themselves active in seeking out new forms of attracting buyers, their latest effort being the production of a cloth with a silk feel and finish, printed in up-to-date designs closely imitating pure silk styles, and looking exceedingly attractive in the windows. It is made up of 38 per cent silk waste and the rest cotton, and the secret of its large sale —for the time being it has swept the market—lies in its cheapness, which in its turn is due to the reduced duties on mixtures having less than 40 per cent silk in their composition. This is, of course, but a temporary triumph, limited when contrasted with the main volume of Argentine trade in cotton piece goods; the Italian determination to secure the bulk of the lower grade goods on a permanent basis is much more serious, viewed from the standpoint of Manchester. Comparison of arrivals is difficult, but it has to be admitted that the quantity of cotton piece goods reaching here from Italy is not declining, as was reasonably hoped would be the case at the end of 1926. The 1925 figures of the Argentine Statistical Department—those for 1926 are not yet available—show the following position:—

ARRIVALS FROM ITALY IN 1925.

	Quantity in kiles.	Estimated real value. dol. gold
Dyed cotton cloths	7,750,780	15,083,018
Whites (undyed)	1,759,632	2,303.655
Prints	748,766	1,455,601
Cotton quilts	481,601	731,070
Yarn	934,249	1,040,753

In all textile goods to a value of some 4,000,000 sterling were imported from Italy, as against a slightly higher value in British cotton goods, yarns and sewing cotton included. Granted that 1925 is an unfavourable yaar in which to draw the comparison, it serves to emphasise the statement that Italy has by no means withdrawn her pretensions to a large share of Argentina's consumption of cotton goods, and the improved trade conditions which may reasonably be expected during 1927 have not gone unperceived by the Italian mills and their local selling agents.

The Argentine Minister for Agriculture estimates that the next maize crop of the Argentine will amount to 7,500,000 tons.

TELEGRAPH LINESMEN

THEIR GRIEVANCES

(By Mr. S. H. Jhavbala.)

The Telegraph Linesmen are probably the hardest worked menials in the Telegraph Department ,and they have a Union now started under me which will be transformed into a branch of the Central Telegraph Union which has been in existence for the last several years and recognised by the Government of India. The men are something like 500 in number working from Bombay to Raichur and Bombay to Ahmedabad. The more they are scattered the less are their complaints heard. Among their numerous grievances which have still not attracted the attention of the Government of India and that of Bombay, may be enumerated the following, all of which are of a very reasonable nature.

In the Bombay Division there are about 400 men working on the scale of payment as follows:—The scale in the case of Linesmen varies from Rs. 18 to 28 with the annual increment of As. 8 only. Sub-Inspectors are started on Rs. 35 and rise upto 50 at the rate of an annual increment of Rs. 3 and the Inspectors from 50 to 100 with an annual increment of Rs. 5 From this it will be seen that the amount of payment is too low to enable the men to keep body and soul together. Looking to the nature of the work they need a higher scale of salary but they get here a treatment which is worse than that of the meanest begaries and coolies working either in the Municipality or in the Port Trust or even on the Railway lines.

WHO IS THE GAMBLER ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Finance Member of the Government of India hardly two months ago in his speech in the Assembly said: "It is balanced budget, etc." causing prosperity which is being reflected in the appreciated prices of the Government of India securities. Within three months, the same gentleman explains that the prices of the securities were steady because of speculation. Can anybody explain the consistency of these two arguments?

Times without number the said gentleman has accused the traders and operators of speculating but whoever has speculated or is speculating, is doing it on his own resources, and not with a concealed card. While the Government of India in this gamble of exchange speculates with the resources of helpless India and the said fate is termed by the wise Finance Member as being in the interest of the public of India.

The public have neither long pockets nor inexhaustible resources either to gamble or speculate but it is the actions of the Government of India through their Finance Department, which cause disaster to the investing public.

Inconsistent actions and explanations of the Government of India in order to maintain the mad ratio of 1/6d. compels the investing public to operate in confusion with a big gap in their investments.

God save India from these so-called friends of the Indian public.—Yours, etc.,

HARIDAS MADHAVDAS.

Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, May 28, 1927.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 30.

S. S. Greleden, Jones, Rangoon.

S. S. British Architect, Drysilale, Abadan.

S. S. West Honaker, Lambert, New York.

S. S. Cracovia, Ymanu, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.

S. S. Honolulu Maru, Ohno, Kobe.

S. S. Greleden, Jones, Rangoon.

S. S. Greledan: The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Greleden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. British Architect: The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer British Architect, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. West Honaker: The Edward Ltd., steamer West Honaker, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Cracovia: The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Cracovia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo Co: 10667 bds steel bailing hoops, 75 bls and passengers.

S. S. Honolulu Maru: The O S K steamer Honolul Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with mails, a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S. S. Greleden: The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Greleden, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

IMPORTS.

May 30.

S. S. Silvo, Peki Co. from Triesle Agents Lloyd Trestine 10667 bds. steel balling hoops, 75 bds. iron wire weavings, 10 cs playing cards, 10 cs ten filters, 90 cs wooden boards for chains, 11 cs and 10 cs electric bulbs, 21 cs waste silk yarns, 14 cs imitation silver, gold spanges, 922 bs and 49 cs paper, 14 cs preserved pilchards, 28 cs cotton thread, 109 cs rubber shoes, 2054 cs glass bangles, 1419 cs iron boxes, 13 cs enamelled plates, 254 cs bolts and nuts, 39 cs glass beads, 327 bs printing paper, 25 cs tin spoons, 40 cs tin wares, 127 cs iron screws, 15 cs lamps and parts of lamps, 10 cs enamelled kitson set, 17 cs iron wood screws, 295 cs wire rails, 61 cs iron chairs, 50 cs cotton embroiders, 130 cs hollow ylass, 30 cs buttons, 12 cs coloured paper, 17 bs card boards, 100 ds calcium carbide, 10 cs enamelled basins, 21 cs enamelled bowles 44 bds, 19 cs and 28 pcs, steel in bars, 13 bds harieane lanterns, 20 cs enamelled ware, 92 cs pine timber, 10 cs lamps, 64 cs parts of lamps, 54 cs sugar, 14 cs Spaine silk yarn.

For Fonmul: 9750 bgs sugar, 8373 pcs dealwood rough boards, 844 bds case boards 40 bds Acids.

From Venice: 14 cs cotton goods, 5 cs Bungarian caps.

From Alexandra: 300 bls cotton,.

S. S. Nayanza from Kobe, Agents M. M. and Co.: 100 cs glass bangles, 11 cs lamp holders, 30 cs glass ware, 38 cs cotton hoisery, 80 cs cotton shirting, 92 cs silk yarn, 816 bgs green beans, 10 cs red dates, 84 bs raw silk, 1350 bgs peas, 112 cs silk piecegoods, 120 cs tea, 60 bs cotton yards.

From Shanghai: 42 cs silk piece goods, 74 bds and 267 he tea, 419 bgs peas, 17 bs raw silk, 120 bs G.C. sheeting 22 cs chinaware.

From Hongkong: 200 cs fire carackers, 47 cs cotton socks, 100 bgs sugar, 52 cs and 50 bs raw silk, 23 cs silk piecegoods, 125 bs canes without root.

From Singapore: 450 rolls Asphald Roofing, 100 ds asphalt, 200 bgs sago floar, 20 bgs gam gopal, 239 bgs bettlenuts, 32 bgs Cambier and Reppor, 47 bgs damar batta, 137 bds Rallans, 10 bgs pepper.

EXPORTS.

May 30.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind, for London: 10 cs bristles J A Begbie and Co., 28 bs Goat skips, 2 bale sheep H. H. Rahamanbhai, 12 cs-Bombay Dacks, 6 vut pepper N. Y. Jussawalla, 200 cut cassene, Amir and Sons, 30 bds fox skins, 3 lamy skins, 1 bd packal skins, H. A. Amin, 7 bds cow hides, M. Ladock, 45 cs sandalwood oil Mds. Cook & Sons, 2 bds carpets H. Azizulla, 61 bs cotton Allum Burji and Co., 46 bs cow hides, 12 bs cow calf heds A. L. Maria, 1 bale jackal skins, 1 bale lizard skins M. M. and Co., 3 bds moonj mats M M and Co., 30 cks goat skins Nizamudin and Co., 30 cks goat skins D. Abrahm and Sons, 4 pkgs carpets Cox and King Ltd 14 bs cow hides, 5 bs sheep skins, J. Rahimtoola, 302 cwt condimants, D D Ramjee and Co., 5 cs Bristles, Cox and King Ltd., 7 bs goat skins, M Nissim, 5 bds lamb skins, H. Elcasoff.

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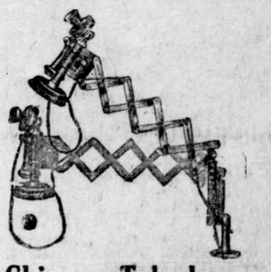

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BULLION MARKET.

UNDERTONE HEALTHY.

Bombay, May 30

On Saturday the London silver market closed 1/8d. higher for spot as well as forward contracts. New York silver market closed at 57/- Shanghai Exchange opened to-day at 2-7 but later information showed improvement to 2 to 7 1/8. The local market opened for Jaishta delivery at Rs. 60/ and delivered to Rs. 59/14 on selling by local operators. At the decline there was better enquiry and firmer advices from China, resulted into a steady buying and prices were quoted at Rs. 60/3. The next settlement Ashad is quoted a discount of about three to four annas. The reason of this discount in the rates is due to light stocks into the local market and expected small shipments against Jaishta settlements. With the strong statistical situation it is believed to be risky to be short of this settlement. The undertone is fairly good. The close was steady as under:—

Bar Silver Spot	60	5	0
Jaishta delivery	60	4	0
Ashadh delivery	60	0	0

Double options Premiums.—

Jaishta	0	15	0
Ashadh	1	10	0

London Tone.—China bought. Market steady. No sellers in the market near the quoted rates. Reaction towards fall possible after this rise.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, May 30

The market continuous quiet but steady There is no special feature and moderate enquiry continues.

Bar Gold Spot	21	9	0
Jaishta	21	8	6
Ashadh	21	9	0
Sovereigns	13	9	0
National Bank	21	12	0
Chartered Bank	21	11	6
Central Bank	21	11	0

Double options Premium:—

Jaishta	0	0	9
Ashadh	0	1	9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.

CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 88.90
London—Berlin Marks 20.4975.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 30

3 months London discounts 4 11/32. cent.
6 months London discounts 4 13/32. cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent
Call Money 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STEADY ON SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, May 30.

The Government Securities opened steady this morning with 3 1/2 per cent Government Promisory notes at Rs. 77/7 for 15th June Settlement. At this level Bears were covering their short sales which put up the prices to Rs. 77/9. At this level on rumours of some help likely to the Bulls by the Government, caused a heavy demand by bulls, values being hardened further to Rs. 77/10 at which level the market closed. We do not believe that the Government can go back on their announcement of last week. This fact coupled with entire absence of investment demand does not warrant any big rise.

Bombay, May 30.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1980/70 Rs. 88/15
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/12.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/6.
3 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.

Tone of Market:—Forward Rates 15th June 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/10 1915/55 Rs. 107/14. steady.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, May 30

There was improved enquiry for linseed and values of near settlement shows a steady rise. The Wheat market is fairly steady.

Linseed May delivery	11	7	3
Linseed Sept	11	13	9
Wheat May ,,	7	14	9
Wheat Sept ,,	8	3	9
Wheat white 70-30	7	8	0
Wheats white Delhi	7	13	9
Linseed bold brown	11	2	0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11	5	0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12	5	0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12	5	0
Gingellyseed bold white	17	4	0
Poppyseed white	17	4	0
Castorseed	10	5	0
Cottonseed	4	14	0
Groundnuts	12	14	0
Mowraseed	7	7	0
Myraboliams/Jubbulpore	22	0	9
Myrabollam Bhimdi	25	0	0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), May 28.

Wheat Har	4	9	3
Wheat Bhadan	4	12	6
Wheat Asuj	4	14	0
Gram Jeth	3	12	0
Gram Har	3	13	0
Gram Asuj	4	1	0
Barley Jeth	3	5	3
Barley Asuj	3	10	0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	7	6
Rapeseed Bhadan	8	2	0
Cottonseeds Jeth	4	0	6
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4	5	0

READY.

Wheat	4	6	0	to	4	12 0
Gram	3	12	0	to	3	14 0
Rapeseeds	7	8	0	to	8	0 0
Barley					3	5 6
Cottonseeds					4	1 0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	4,000 mds.
Gram	2,000 mds.
Barley	1,000 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay May 30.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 28th inst.

Wheat	8,424 cwts.
Linseed	15,077 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	82 ,,
Gingellyseeds	117 ,,
Poppyseed	558 ,,
Groundnuts	1,574 ,,
Castorseed	3,983 ,,
Rice	662 ,,
Myraboliams	3,144 ,,
Cottonseed	6,635 ,,
Gram	5,509 ,,
Joowar	2,337 ,,
Barley	712 ,,
Bajree	370 ,,
Coal	1,965 tons.

OUR GROWTH.

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	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y. Closed. New Orleans futures 28 Points Higher. Spot Cotton Prices raised 26 Points.

LOCOL.—Option sellers and Speculators Bought—Scarcity of Contracts—Closed firm.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

Liverpool, 9-15 a.m.—No. precipitation. Temperature between 98 deg. and 102 deg. in Oklahoma and Texas. Generally fair West Texas.

AMERICANS.

On Saturday the New York futures market was closed and will remain closed to-day. The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 28 points. The Spot Cotton prices hardened 26 points to 16.48c.

The Liverpool market opened 14 points higher on Saturday but declined on some profit taking. The close was steady at an improvement of 11 to 12 points. Ready Cotton was in fair demand with Spot sales of 4,000 Bales and prices were dear by 8 points to 9.02d. per lb.

The crop accounts do not show any improvements, and drought in West Texas remains unrelieved. The temperatures ranged from 98 to 102 deg. with no rains. Thus it goes to prove that recent rains in Arkansas must have stopped with farm work. Meanwhile elsewhere weather is satisfactory and crop progress should be normal. Only anxious spot is West Texas where drought is becoming serious and further rains are needed in the Coastal Section of the South Atlantic States.

Reports received by last mail indicate that strong demand for longer staples had advanced the basis from 50 to 200 points. In addition to the threatened loss in the production of Staple Cotton in the Mississippi Section owing to floods, the Government has estimated that 150,000 bales of old crop have been damaged or lost in the inundated regions.

The Association of Cotton Textile merchants of New York estimated that unfilled orders at the end of April were 100 per cent. ahead of a year previously and sales are still exceeding production.

Unless drought is immediately relieved in West Texas by copious rains, we believe chances are in favour of a further rise in the near future.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 30

In sympathy with a rise of 28 points in New Orleans futures, the local market opened grm with July/Aug Broach contracts being quoted at Re. 1. The market ruled strong on buying by local operators and short covering. To-day's Liverpool opening was reported to be 12 points higher. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	341	344	341	344
Apl/May	341	344/4	341	344
Oomra				
July	328	330/8	328	330/8
Dec/Jan	325	328	325	327
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	292	295	292	295

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 30

Local forward market ruled firm with continued short covtring. At the advance there was some long liquidation by Commission Houses. Easier Liverpool induced some offerings by the jobbers. The close was firm.

Broach				
July/Aug	344/4	345/8	343/8	343/8
Apl/May	344/4	345/12	344	341
Oomra				
July	331	332	331	332
Dec/Jan	328	329	328	329
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	295	296	295	295

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 30

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
August	230.80+.3.10
November	233.70+.1.40

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 30

Bengal DecJan				294
Broach Apl/May				345
Broach July/Aug				344
Oomra Dec/Jan				328
Oomra July				332
Bengal	320	314	307	299
S./P.	316	310	303	295
Rajputana	320	314	307	299
Broach	350	346	340	
S./D.	359	354	349	
P./A.	362	355	348	
K./V.	357	354	349	
Dholera	353	350	345	
Kalajin	352	349	344	
Surat	391	388	385	
Navsari	406	403	400	
Oomra No. 3	338	334	328	
C. P. No. 1	350	346	340	
C. P. No. 2	344	340	334	
Khandesh	332	328	322	
Muthia	339	326	320	
Comptah		368	364	360

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30

		Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	317
,,	Fine	,,	310
,,	F.G.	,,	305
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	308
,,	F.G	,,	305
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	337/40
Nagpur		,,	337/40
Yeotmal		,,	335
Arvi		,,	333/37
Amraoti		,,	328/30
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	325
Mulkapur	,,	,,	325
Khandesh	,,	,,	325
Muthia	Fine	,,	320
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	330/35
Purna	Average	,,	330
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	327
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	330
Burwah Sanavad			330
Broach	Fine M.G.	,,	345/47 Jly Aug. + 6/7
	F.G.	,,	340/42
Westerns Good	MG 325		
Cambodia	Fine F G 380		
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. ..		345
Compta	F.G.M.G.	345/50	June + 15/6
Dhollera			June + 1
Kadi/Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 30

100	Vardhman Bros.	Bijapur	330
100	G. G. Kesha	Jahur	327
100	Do.	Aurangabad	331
300	Toyomankwa	Broach	347
100	Do.	Jahur	325
100	Do.	Bijapur	330
100	Do.	Nagur	321
100	Do.	Ujjain	328
100	Ozoburin	Purna	335
100	Do.	C. P. No. 2	342
300	Kotak & Co.	Gidharva	320
100	Forbes & Co.	Murtizapur	338
100	Narshi Nagshi	Bijapur	326
100	Jetha Devji	Bagalkote	330
100	Currimbhai	Upland	350

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 30

In full-pressed Bales. 28-5-27		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	51	3,10,894	2,88,458
Central India	190	2,80,551	3,59,290
Barsi and Nagar	487	1,90,55	2,10,691
Hyderabad-Gaorani		67,200	72,861
Berar	614	5,56,311	467985
Central Provinces	188	2,26,252	2,41,311
Total Oomras..	1530	16,33 263	16,40,596
Dholera	595	1,54,873	2,45,276
N.W. Provinces ..		55,940	1,27,976
Rajputana ..	88	49,106	99,375
Sind-Punjab ..		1,13,986	285,231
Broach	1159	2,25,895	3,10,948
Coompta & Dharwar	1,567	97,314	96,733
Westerns-Northerns	373	44317	64,164
Cocoanada ..		403	1991
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	10	18,298	30,007
Persian		3,978	3,827
American.. ..	15307	2,36,459	16,905
Egyptian and African		62,563	56,195
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		3,147
Total	20,629	26,96,446	29,83,371

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales. 28-5-27	1st. Sept. to 19th May. This year	Last year.
Europe	2,552 3,05,154	4,68,375
Japan & China	7,664 12,41,209	14,93,113
Coast Ports ..	1234 17,959	21,660
Up-country by Rail	97,466	93,030
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	43,605	2,898
Total	11450 17,05,693	20,79,076

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, May 11.

Markets after a period of firmness have become slow, and buyers are disinclined to operate. Linseed oil is firm at £32 19s. per ton naked ex Hull for spot and May delivery, but consumers are not much in evidence. Cotton oil is firmer and in good demand, crude Egyptian being held for £36 and technical refined for £38. Soya oil is steady at £34 10s., and palm kernel better at £38. Groundnut oil is quiet at £43 and rape oil slow at £44. Castor oil unchanged at £49 for first pressure (barrels included).

In the oilseed section the feature is the firmness of linseed. Plate having advanced to £18 on spot and £16 2s. 6d. May-June, English and Continental crushers, however, appear to have satisfied their immediate requirements. Shipments are at a good level and the quantity on passage from Argentina and India to Europe is 196,700 tons. The balance remaining for export to the end of the year is 100,000 tons less than a year ago. Egyptian cottonseed is very firm, black quoted £9 15s. on passage and May loading, the market receiving support from reports of the drastic enforcement of cotton sowings in Egypt. Soya beans are firm. the Continent having paid up to £11 11s. 3d. for July-August. Demand for oilcakes is declining.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

FAZALS FIRM.

Bombay, May 30

As anticipated in our previous report the Stock Exchange ruled rather firm due to existence of large short interest and better prices in cotton markets. The opening prices were a little over prevous close. There was very good demand for Fazal shares which ruled rather firm. Sympathetic firmness was also to be found in Dyeings and Pearls. On the whole the market displayed a fairly good undertone. Recent rise in the cotton market is a good cause for bulls to hold on. Recently there has been heavy commitments on the short side which we believe will soon find themselves in a wrong box especially in view of increasing demand for mill cloth and early breaking of monsoon.

Tata Iron Shares ruled very steady with extensive short covering but later on ruled quiet. Indian Cements were difficult to be obtained. Alcocks were steady but at higher prices some long liquidation arrested the advance. Tata Hydros were in good demand. Bombay Burma Ld., were rather weak. Tram shares were being done at Rs. 110/10.

Scindia and Petrol Shares ruled steady.

The Market closed to-day with heavy transfer business and prices were quoted as under:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial ..	500	40	1479	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	26	12
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	206	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	14
Katni Cement D.	40	..	600	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	2
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	48	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	88	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
pper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	140	
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	40	108	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	560	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	545	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabe-Pathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	0	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	288	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	673	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	193	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	131	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	201	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	59	12
Thacker ..	50	.	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1250	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter ..			5	10
New India ..	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	2150	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	425	
Apollo	50	..	7	12
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	21	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	948	4
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	315	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	445	
Central India O.	100	16	538	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	49	
Colaba Land		..	158	12
Mill	100	65	157	8
Crescent ..	100	4	231	4
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	280	
David	500	..	275	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1-	3
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	305	
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	146	4
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	26	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	150	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	963	12
Finlay	1,000	..	157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	225	
Gokak	100	5	138	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	243	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	393	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	6
Kohinoor	500	1190		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	142	8
Madras United ..	250	15	115	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	97	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	165	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	343	12
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	627	8
Poenix	100	10	427	8
Premier..	100	..	12	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8675	
Simplex	100	..	196	4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	53	8
Standard	500		162	
Swadeshi	500		533	12
Swan	60	..	166	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	102	8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng, ..	1,000	50y	975	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad							425	
Bombay Cotton							350	
Bombay Dyeing	943	12	946	4	943	12	946	4
Century ..			445		446	4	445	4
Central India	537	8	538	12	537	8	538	12
Colaba Land							157	8
Crescent		231	4	232	8	230	431	4
Edward Sassoon			8				146	4
Fazulbhoy	957	8	963	12	956	4	966	12
Finlays							157	8
Globe							46	4
Gokak							138	12
Indian Bleaching..							246	4
Indore Malwa							393	12
Kohinoor							1220	
Madhowjee							142	8
Mathuradas							80	
Meyer Sassoon							100	
Mysore							130	
New Great							341	4
Pearl ..		625	627	8	625	627	8	
Pabany							305	
Phoenix							427	8
Simplex							196	4
Swadeshi							533	12
Swan Mills							165	
Tata Mills							102	2
Govt. paper : /2 per cent.							77	9 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent							107	10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 28.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 28-5-27.
Total in Sight	18,371,000 Bales.
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	499,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	112,000 Bales
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,008,000 Bales.
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	5,000,000 Bales.
Total Sales	58,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Sales	100 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Stock	8,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	—— Bales.
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—— Bales.
American Cotton Afloat	67,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Afloat	14,000 Bales.
Total Afloat	159,000 Bales.
Takings of the world's Spinners American Cotton	275,000 Bales.

GOVT. CIRCULAR ON LOCAL PURCHASE.

MR NARIMAN'S DEMAND

MORE REVELATIONS ABOUT CHAWL CONTRACTS.

When the Nariman Harvey, Libel case came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday non, Mr. Nariman declared that he wanted the Government circular laying down that locally available articles should not be ordered from outside India.

As the circular was not brought in the Court, it could not be produced.

The cross-examination of Mr. Harvey, the complainant, was then resumed.

Mr. Harvey said that he did not know of any such circular as was referred to by Mr. Nariman..

Mr. Harvey produced the bills paid by Messrs. Kalasing and Rajadhyaksha, Assistant Engineers to the Ferro Concrete Co.

At this stage Mr. Nariman read a report made by Mr. Rajadhyaksha to Mr. Colabawala in which the former had described as to why certain items claimed by the Ferro Concrete Co. could not be paid. He had said that the firm was dissatisfied with his measurements and payments for it because they could not get from him what they had imagined they would.

Witness agreed that Mr. Cervello was much displeased on account of that. Mr. Colabawala had made a report on Mr. Rajadhyaksha's report.

Continuing, Mr. Harvey said that usually the monthly measurements of the work done were taken by the Assistant Engineer and were entered in a book. The contractors were paid on those measurements.

He said that for May 1924 the Ferro Concrete Co. were paid Rs. 1,44,751 during the time of Mr. Kaia Sing. That bill was for one year and from it about Rs. 20,000 were deducted later.

A report from Mr. Colabawala to Mr. Harvey stating that Ebrahim the employee of the Ferro Concrete had tried to confuse and complicate matters was read by Mr. Nariman.

Witness could not say whether the bills paid by Kala Sing were for less amount than those paid by Mr. Rajadhyaksha. He was not prepared to contradict the statement that there was a complaint about Kala Sing having paid much more than Mr. Rajadhyaksha.

Witness agreed that the Ferro Concrete Co. had complained against Mr. Rajadhyaksha.

In reply to a question by Mr. Nariman whether he made a general statement that the bills in the time of Kala Sing were in excess than those made up by Mr. Rajadhyaksha, witness said that the total of the bill prepared by Rajadhyaksha in the statement worked out at Rs. 85,400 per chawl, whereas Mr. Kala Sing's bill per chawl above plinth was Rs. 85,693 i.e. Rs. 293 more than the former one. Witness could not say whether in the time of Mr. Kala Sing the bills amounted to Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 more every month than in the time of Mr. Rajadhyaksha for the same amount of work done.

Witness said he did not know, whether Rajadhyaksha or Hamid refused to put their signatures against certain items of the bills but he agreed that Hamid had made a report regarding mild steel bars bill.

FERRO CO.'S BILL FOR MILD STEEL BARS.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that the the Ferro Concrete Co. put in a claim for Rs. 1,000|- extra per chawl on the ground that they had used mild steel bars in the walls?

Mr. Harvey. I do not believe so.

Mr. Nariman: You do not believe there was such a claim?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know the figure they claimed.

Mr. Nariman: But they did claim for a certain amount?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. They did.

Mr. Nariman: For any extra items the contractors had to apply for your permission with estimated cost?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And that had to be forwarded to the Government for sanction?

Mr. Harvey: Not necessarily.

Mr. Nariman: But according to the procedure there should be an application for extra items and it must be followed by your inquiry for rates and the sanction from Government?

Mr. Harvey: Yes; if you strictly adhere to the procedure.

Mr. Nariman: The claim of the Ferro Concrete Co. was referred to the Executive Engineer?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And he referred it to the Assistant Engineer?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: The Executive Engineer on investigating had found no papers the procedure required?

Mr. Harvey: That is so.

Mr. Nariman: And he had reported it?

Mr. Harvey: Possibly.

BOGUS BILLS?

Mr. Nariman: The Assistant Engineer suspecting that a bogus bill had been submitted actually bore holes in the walls to see whether the mild steel bars were used?

Mr. Harvey: Yes; in some walls.

Mr. Nariman: And he found that mild steel bars were not used at all?

Mr. Harvey: They were used in many only in some they were not.

Mr. Nariman: But the claim was for all the chawls?

Mr. Harvey: I can't say. I don't dispute it.

Mr. Nariman: The Assistant Engineer reported that the claim was bogus?

Mr. Harvey: He did not make any report.

NOT INCLINED TO CALL IT "BOGUS."

At this stage, Mr. Harvey produced the Assistant Engineer's report on the claim on being asked to do so by Mr. Nariman.

Continuing his evidence, witness said that Hamid did not recommend the claim but payment was made in the case in which it was found that mild steel bars were used. He was not inclined to call the bill as a bogus one. Almost all the Contractors submitted such bills generally and he could give instances in which contractors had submitted bills for over Rs. one lakh for work which was never done. That was discovered later and the bills were not paid.

Mr. Harvey did not think that in all cases the officers objected to the bills without being certain whether the work was carried out or not. Cross-examined on the question of the supply of water tanks by Gannon Dunkerley, Mr. Harvey said that when tenders were invited there was insufficiency of pressure to obtain water on upper floors. But when the work was commenced the Tansa Mains were put up by the Municipality and the idea of constructing tanks was given up.

Mr. Narjman inquired whether there was any correspondence with the Municipality on that point and asked Mr. Harvey to produce it if there was any. Mr. Velinkar objected to the question and the objection was upheld by the court, Mr. Nariman explaining that Gannon Dunkerley had quoted very low figures knowing that those tanks would not be required subsequently.

GANNON DUNKERLEY AS WATER SUPPLIERS.

Mr. Harvey said that Gannon Dunkerley had tendered for Vile Parle water supply and their tender was accepted although two other contractors had quoted lower rates. Gannons were given the Khar Flumbing Work without any tender.

Asked whether it was against the P.W.D. code to give work like that Mr. Harvey said that ordinarily it was so but the rule did not apply to urgent cases.

Mr. Nariman thereupon referred to section 240 of the P.W.D. Code and pointed out that it made no exception even for urgent work.

Mr. Harvey Urgency was not the only reason. They were doing the work at Khar and it was considered advisable to give them this work also.

Mr. Harvey agreed that the tender of Gannon was accepted for Ghatkopar work also although their tender was higher by Rs. 1000 to the figures of others. For Delisle Road work also they were given preference to four other contractors because they had already been given some contracts for that part.

CONTRACT FOR SEWRI WORK

Witness did not know whether for certain work at Sewri the contract was given without inviting any tenders and whether tender forms were filled in after the work was completed. Witness denied having even ordered excess materials and said that he did not know whether Government had issued any circular to officers of the department regarding excess materials.

AN EXHIBIT.

Mr. Nariman at this stage put in the agreement between Major Parcelle who was once Executive Engineer in the employ of the department and the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. as an exhibit.

Mr. Velinkar inquired how it was relevant.

As Mr. Nariman wanted to explain matters, Mr Harvey was asked to leave the court temporarily.

MAJOR PARCELLE AND WORLI CHAWLS.

Mr. Nariman said that Major Parcelle left the services of the department and joined the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. on his being given an assurance about contracts by Mr. Harvey. In support of his statement Mr. Nariman read out a clause in the agreement which said that if Major Parcelle did not obtain contracts worth Rs. 10 lakhs within six months of his joining the firm, the agreement was to be considered as void. Major Parcelle, Mr. Nariman continued, had never worked as a contractor and he was quite new to Bombay. As an Executive Engineer he was drawing Rs. 1,500 salary while the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. gave him Rs. 2,000 with half the part in the profits, the other half to be divided between the other 15 partners who had invested a lot of capital in the firm. That clearly showed that Major Parcelle had made some sort of arrangement with Mr. Harvey before he started the contract business and soon after he joined the firm he was given the Worli Chawls contract and it was worth nothing that the Chawls were constructed by the department upto that time.

Mr. Velinkar's objection was overruled and the question was allowed when Mr. Harvey came back in the box.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF AGREEMENT.

Mr. Harvey said that he had no knowledge of the agreement entered into by Major Parcelle. He admitted that when the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. tendered for the construction of Worli Chawls, Major Parcelle had joined the firm and their tender was fourth in the old design and second in the alternative.

At this stage the court rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

On the court reassembling after lunch, Mr. Harvey in the course of his cross-examination said that the tender of the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. for the Naigaum Chawls with sanitary fittings was fourth and without sanitary fittings their tender was second. Ultimately the contract was given to the Indian Construction Company for Rs. 1,27,000 and the tender of the Bombay Concrete Construction was rejected because it was for Rs. 1,32,000. This was according to witness before Major Parcelle joined the latter firm.

The Major's firm was the fourth tenderer with old design and second with new design for the Worli Chawls.

Mr. Nariman: So it comes to this that before Major Parcelle joined the contracts went to the Indian Construction Co. and after he joined they went to the Bombay Construction Co.?

Mr. Harvey: We thought the Indian Construction Co. were better for Naigaum Chawls.

Witness, continuing, admitted that in both the cases the recommendation was his.

SPECIAL TREATMENT.

Mr. Nariman: Will you admit, Mr. Harvey, that Major Parcelle received special treatment at your hands?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Witness admitted that the rates of the Major's firm were higher in some respects but not in all cases.

Mr. Nariman said that he was prepared to prove that they were higher in all cases by going into details.

As Mr. Velinkar objected to that Mr. Nariman wanted to explain the whole thing. Mr. Harvey was, therefore, asked to leave the court.

Mr. Nariman said that the rates of Major Parcelle's firm were higher than those off Indian contractors and yet they were accepted and to accept their rates the rates of others had also to be increased to some extent. Moreover, the measurement of the Bombay Concrete Co. were incorrect and for that they were given more money to which they were not entitled.

The Magistrate overruled Mr. Velinkar's objection and the question was allowed.

Mr. Harvey said that there were go chawls in each contract and the same sorts of chawls were to be erected both at Worli and Naigaum.

Continuing he said that the ground floor windows in the chawls were larger by 1 1|2 ft. and the Bombay Concrete Construction Co. had quoted rates per window while other contractors had quoted per square foot. Witness agreed that although the windows put were of two different kinds—one smaller than the other and yet the contractors were paid at a uniform rate for all the windows. The Bombay Concrete Co. were paid more than Chhotani and Gaya.

OLD MATERIALS INSTEAD OF NEW.

Witness did not know whether the Bombay Concrete Co. were ordered to supply surplus stores to the extent of Rs. 10,000|- and the stores purchased were pieces of cement and such other things. Witness said his subordinates had protested against that purchase. He also agreed that the Bombay Concrete Co. were using old materials instead of new with his permission.

Mr. Velinkar objected when Mr. Nariman asked Mr. Harvey to produce the schedule of sale.

Mr. Nariman explained that the Bombay Concrete Construction had bought binding wires at Rs. 400|- per ton from the department and had then claimed a refund of Rs. 200|- per ton on the ground that that was the rate and the claim was supported by Mr. Harvey.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Mr. Nariman (to Mr. Harvey): Was there any dispute at the time of settlement of the final bill?—The dispute was about 12 gauge wire which under the specification were classified 'bars'.

HOW IT WAS SETTLED?

When it came to settlement they claimed reduction saying they should be charged Rs. 200 per ton?—Yes.

It is usual for your subordinates to investigate when such claims are made?—I don't think this was done. It was a small matter. It would have been simply waste of time.

Investigating is a waste of time Mr. Harvey! (laughter).

Do you know one Mr. Dawood Kazi Mr.. Harvey?

Mr. Velinkar: I object.

Mr. Nariman: You object to Mr. Harvey's knowing. Dawood Kazi? (laughter).

Mr. Harvey: I have probably seen him.

Mr. Nariman told the court that he was a petty contractor who did work for the B.C.C. for less than half the cost contracted for.

REDUCING THE STAFF.

Further cross-examined witness agreed he had reduced the supervising staff on the B.C.C.. work on a complaint made by Major Parcelle, that they were hampering him in his work. Moreover he thought a large staff was concentrated there.

You reduced the staff because they were complaining against Major Parcelle?—

To this Mr. Harvey said supervisiors complained about all contractors.

Reduction of the staff enabled him to complete his work in time?—I believe it did to a great extent.

The court at this stage adjourned for to-day 12 noon.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY

NEW YORK

New York Market closed on Monday.

LIVERPOOL.

	May 30.
Previous Closing Rate	8.77
To-day's Opening Rate	8.88
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	8.98
Difference	+.21

CENTRAL BANK CASE

QUESTION OF TRANSFER.

HIGH COURT SANCTION AWAITED.

The case in which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani had charged the chairman, several directors, the managing Director and other officials of the Central Bank of India with publishing two balance sheets for 1925 false in material particulars came up again before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday.

It will be recalled that on May 9 Mr. Shamdasani had applied for a Search Warrant and in the course of his application and argument over it, he had used certain words which were construed by the Magistrate as intimidation of Court and the learned Magistrate had therefor transperred the case to the bench of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

On Monday, Mr. S. G. Velinkar Counsel for the accused requested the Chief Presidency Magistrate to reconsider his decision regarding the transfer of the case to the Girgaon Police Court and prayed that he should proceed with the case him-self. He said that the transfer of the case would cause the defendants a lot of inconvenience and loss.

The magistrate said that he could not do so without the consent of Mr. Shamdasani and the sanction of the High Cout.

Mr. Shamdasani who to all appearances was quite indifferrent as to which magistrate tried the case said that he was seeker after Justice and he was quite sure he would get it at the hands of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. But he objected to the petition on grounds other than personal and said that it bore the stamp of the court fee but it did not bear the stamp of honesty.

MAGISTRATE, A SHAREHOLDER.

The Court was informed at this stage that Mr. I. N. Mehta the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to whose Court the case was transferred was a shareholder of the Central Bank of India and hence being personally interested he would not be able to try the case without the consent of both the parties and the sanction of the High Court.

The Magistrate said that he could not hear the case without the sanction of the High Court but if Mr. Shamdasani agreed to his doing so, Mr. Velinkar would obtain the necessary sanction.

Mr. Velinkar pointed out that Mr. Shamdasani had made it clear that he did not mean any offence or disrespect to the Court. He expressed his readiness to obtain the necessary sanction.

Mr. Shamdasani agreed to the case being heard by Mr. Dastoor and the Magistrate postponed the hearnig to June 15. pending sanction of the High Court.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

R.A. FINISH STRONGLY

The first division ixture yesterday between the Royal Artillery and B.B.R.A. provided a game of varying fortunes and the result has been the most sensational so far. After being three goals in arrears the Royal Artillery rallied strongly and dominating the game reduced the lead steadily and equalised a little before the end. Neither team seemed to be fit, but of the two, the gunners from Colaba were the better lot, and though their display was not very inspiring, they should improve considerably as they have the necessary material.

The B.B.R.A. began well and at the interval they led by two goals to nil, Muller and Long netting. After Muller had added the third goal, there was complete change of affairs. Rallying strongly, the R.A. carried the game to their oppnents and in the latter stages of the match there was only one team in it. Devine scored the first goal for his, and Fieldhouse added the second soon after, the ball glacing off the upright into the net. The B.B.R.A. were defending desperately Lindsay clearing with some hefty kicks, but their opponents were irresistible and a few minutes before the end, Upton ran the ball into the goalmouth and equalised, Carey having no chance at short range.

B.B.R.A.	3 goals
R.A.	3 goals

B.B.R.A.—Carey, Gabriel and Lindsay, Rodgers, Corr and Henderson; Kelly, Long, Muller, McHale and Morrison.

R.A.—Bull; Robson and Brown; Upton, Mills and Smith; Mitchell Benham, Fieldhouse, Butter and Devine.

Referee.—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.
Y.M.C.A. vs. G.I.P.

CHILD FOUND DEAD.

"Death by accidental asphyxiation" was the verdit which the Jury returned at an inquest held on Sunday morning over the death of a newly-born male child. The mother of the child is not yet traced. Vishnu Gaun, a Municipal sweeper, in his evidenre, said that he saw the child in a sweeper's lane at Samuel Street. It was wrapped up in cloth and covered with gunny piece.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramaphone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

"PURPOSE OF SLEEP."

Mr. K J B Wadia will deliver a lecture in Gujarati, at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Teusday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) a.m. "Purpose if Sleep." The Lecture is open to the public.

C. K. P. SHIKSHAN SAMAJ, BOMBAY

Applications are invited from the poor students of the Kayastha Community studying in primarya & Secondary classes, for scholarships for 1927-28, before the 15th of June. The application forms can be had from the Secretary, 29|30, Saraswati Chawl, Grant Road, Bombay.

LATHI CLASS.

The Parel Hindu Sabha has decided to start a Lathi Class under the guidance of Prof. Kalyanpurkar during the first week of June. All those who desire to join the Class should immediately register their names at the office of the Sabha (30 Kondaji Buldgs. Tram Terminus Parel) between 8-30 to 10 a.m. (S. T.) and 6-30 to 8 p.m. The exact date of the starting of the Class will be announced later.

ST. JOHU AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

"The lectures in "First Aid to the Injured" under the auspieces of the above Association and on behalf of the Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, will commence from Sunday the 5th June 1927. Dr. O. David, M. B. B. S., will deliver these lectures at the Israelite School, Mazagaon Road, Mazagaon. The course consists of a series of about 8 lectures, fully illustrated on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning and Poisoning Etc., for one hour every Sunday from 4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.). No fees are received for this very useful instruction.

Intending gentlemen are requested to register their names with Mr. Samuel Judah, Honorary Class Organiser, No. 16, Jail Road North 2nd Lane, Umerkhadi, Bombay No. 9, as early as possible. This class is open to the public."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steramer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 26th instant left Marseillest at 6-30 a.m. on the 28th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 3rd June 1927.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left London on the 14th May left Suez on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The O S K steamer "Indo Maru" sailed from Colombo on 29th May and is due in Bombay on 2nd June.

The steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore on 29th May and is due in Bombay on 11th June.

The steamer "Borneo Maru" sailed from Moji on 28th May and we expect that she is due in Bombay on 24th June via Ports.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

Friday the 3rd. June 1927 being a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty The King Emperor's birthday the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the homeward English mail closing on Saturday the 4th. June 1927.

Unregd. correspondence upto 11.00 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. with late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 11.0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence upto. 7.0 p.m. on Thursday.

Regd. with late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7.0 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for U. K. only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7.0 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels upto 6.00 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders upto 3.00 p.m. on Thursday.

2. Posting at the town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1927.

CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESERVE BANK.

The constitution and management of Sir Basil Blackett's pet child, the proposed Reserve Bank, does not evince any very sympathatic consideration of the real needs of India in regard to banking, or even a thorough understanding of the constitution and working of the similar institutions in other countries of the world. The fact that enormous resources of the country's liquid capital are to be made over to the proposed institution would alone suffice to prevent its being made a private proprietors' institution. Private individuals, however numerous, however important, have no right to make a profit for themselves out of a truly national service; and the Government are not entitled definitely and specifically to create a brand new institution for manifestly purely public business from private funds. It is not as though the required capital would not be forthcoming, if the Government followed the simpler and more natural, more just method of issuing bonds carrying a fixed rate of interest at 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. at most, and repayable within a prescribed time from the surplus profits of the proposed institution. Government are able to find crores upon crores for their wasteful or doubtful projects of alleged productivity in this country; what reason can there be, then, to suppose that a miserable five crores would not be forthcoming at the market rate of interest for an obviously profit-making concern like the Reserve Bank, centralising all the functions of a currency manipulating authority, and acting at the same time as the Bankers' Bank and also as the Government Bank. The idea is too grotesque to be even mentioned,—except, of course, for those who want to secure appreciating investments for their friends and dependents in England or India. There is nothing to show that the subscriptions for the required capital will not be open to Indians as well as non-Indians,—to the latter perhaps even more advantageously than to the former; and the danger, therefore, seems to be too obvious to be ignored that the proposed Reserve Bank, styled the "Reserve Bank of India" will be an Indian institution only in name and domicile. Have the members of the Select Committee given a thought to this aspect of the case? For our part, we do not see and have never seen the least reason why a special Bank of this type and for this purpose is necessary; why all that this new creation is intended or expected to do could not be done, with the necessary alterations and emendations in the instrument of its existence, by the present Imperial Bank of India. But assuming that Sir Basil is inexorable as Fate; assuming that he has set his heart on this new achievement for his own inscrutable purposes, he and his colleagues on the Select Committee will do well to consider this unspeakably perilous aspect of the case.

If the new institution, supposing it to be indispensable, is to be a State Bank, in fact as it is even now in style, its management can most easily be provided for by men who can give a better account of themselves than the self-styled pundits of the Finance Department, even under the archepiscopate of the inimitable Sir Basil Blackett, have done. The management of a bank with these functions can never be completely divorced from the ceasless attention of the State, through its Ministers responsible to the people's representatives. We would concede the principle of a nominated chief executive officer, whether styled a Governor or President or any other designation that commends itself to the Finance Member and his coterie. But over and above the Governor, President or whatever other officer is in charge of the supreme executive of the Bank, there must be a Board of Directors to conduct the policy of the Bank under the provisions of the law governing banks in general or such a bank in particular. And this Board must be nominated not by private capitalist share-holders,—in which category it is not altogether improbable Indians may never have a voice,—but by the Government from amongst a list of names selected and approved by the Assembly. We are not among those who distrust our own representatives. We have heard insinuations made against some of the legislators, though we must remind these interested critics of our legislators that India has no monopoly of the black sheep any more than Britain has of angels. But what of that? When will Indians learn a sense of responsibility if they are never to be trusted with responsible work? It is easy to raise up the bogey of the harm to the country from the recklessness of inexperienced legislators gallivanting as governors or directors of a bank. They forget deliberately the disastrous "mistake" of a Malcom Hailey gambling away crores upon crores of hard-earned Indian money, who sanctimoniously parade the dangers of Indian inefficiency getting entrenched in positions of such responsibility. Political wire-pulling there always will be in any democratic country; but we will not, at this time of the day, scrap democracy for that reason. Besides, it is not absolutely necessary that the panel of bank directors proposed by the Legislature should contain the names exclusively of the legislators themselves. Provided the mere fact of being an elected representative of the people of India is not made a positive bar to such inclusion in a panel; and provided the qualifications of the members of such a panel are laid down with some approach to precision, there is no reason to apprehend that the conduct of the Bank will suffer from inefficiency in the hands of such a Board.

The principle of collective enterprise must be applied in this case, if it is to be ever fairly and successfully applied in this country outside the Railways, and the Army, and the Post Office. The day for private enterprise is gone. But even assuming there was fair room for it, in the case of an institution charged with functions of such immense public importance, there can be no argument for a private body to control its working, and determine its policy even under the outlines mapped out by a governing Act of the Legislature. The division of profits, which now occupies so much space in the proposed Bill, will then cause no worry to the draftsman or to the accountant. The profits will have been earned because of the service rendered to the public, and they will therefore be reasonably enjoyed by the State as representing the community.

A FRANK DECLARATION.

The letter of Mr. B. F. Bharucha on the speech of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, which we publish elsewhere, illustrates the danger of estimable persons like him permitting their enthusiasm to outrun their sense of proportion. Mr. Bharucha is one of the very few men who are now unfortunately under the spell of the new "stunt" raised by Mr. Horniman and the "Indian National Herald", and it is not surprising that he considers Mr. Iyengar's references about "alien journalists" and "European leadership" as ungenerous and, with amazing irrelevance, proceeds to ask a number of questions which betray that he has not cared to understand what Mr. Iyengar actually said. It is ridiculous for Mr. Bharucha to suggest that Mr. Srinivas Iyengar is unmindful of the invaluable services rendered by European friends like Hume, Wedderburn and Cotton. India will continue to welcome in the future as it welcomed in the past all such services and she cannot be too grateful for them. But it is to insult the memory of these true friends of India to put their services in the same category with the present-day activities of Mr. Horniman which are inimical to the interests of the country. The services of the former were rendered in a spirit of true co-operation with the accredited leaders of the country of the time, and, above all, of that genuine self-sacrifice which discards all thoughts of self-glory. The character of Mr. Horniman's present activities is exactly the reverse of this. He has made no secret of the fact that he is determined to pull down the men who are entrusted with the task of guiding the work of the most respected national institution of the people. He seems to glory in pursuing a course which is calculated to foment disunion among the ranks of Nationalists and thus undermine the power of the country to give effective battle to the bureaucracy. Could there be a greater disservice to the country than this? "Newspapers in India," Mr. Srinivas Iyengar said in his Madras speech, "had a great responsibility and unless they co-operated in Congress work, Swaraj fight would be impossible. Day after day newspapers were filled with all sorts of things against the Congress and its Committees. Motives were attributed to them; it was said that the President betrayed the Congress and was treacherous." Mr. Iyengar appealed to the Congressmen to support him in his endeavours to unify the people and not to listen to Mr. Horniman, Mr. Prakasam and other critics seriously. That the President of the Congress should have been compelled to make such an appeal is a measure of Congressmen's criminal failure to denounce the prostitution of journalism of which Mr. Horniman is guilty and of which the object is to prevent the consummation of that unanimity of action as well as aim which is the crying need of the country. This political unity is desired in order to secure the exertion of the maximum pressure on the bureaucracy of which the country is capable. Without this unity no such pressure is possible. It is, therefore, that Mahatma Gandhi has more than once declared that the present is not the time even for preparations for civil disobedience. It is for this reason that the veteran and tried leaders of the Congress have given a statesmanlike lead to Congressmen to unite their forces.

Mr. Horniman knows all this. He knows too that it is impossible to carry out a "stiffened" programme without the co-operation of the Muslims. And yet he has been doing his worst to prevent such co-operation by paying lip-service to a programme of civil disobedience and by seeking to pull down the very men without whose leadership no such programme is capable of being carried out. To co-operate with the leaders of the Congress in the onerous work of uniting all true Nationalists under the flag of the Congress, is a work of quiet strenuous labour which is its own reward. But to put oneself in opposition to the leaders of the country—to raise the boastful slogan of "pulling down the oligarchy"—and prate about defaming the programme brings grist to on's mill. Hence the "stunts" for which Mr. Horniman and his paper have recently been responsible. These stunts would be beneath notice if they merely served the intended purpose of earning cheap notoriety for their sponsors. But they are a source of positive mischief to the national cause and they deserve to be denounced. The President of the Congress had this incalculable mischief to the national cause in view when in his Madras speech he declared that the country would not tolerate European leaderships which caused it. He has rendered a distinct service to the country by making this frank declaration. We wish more Indian leaders followed the excellent lead given by the distinguished President. India is determined to be mistress in her house. She is determined to do away with the dominance of non-Indians in the public services. She will not tolerate their dominance in the service of public and she will certainly not tolerate dominance which is sought by pulling down the leaders who have served her well and faithfully. The prestige, authority and effectiveness of the Congress depend on the reputation of its leaders and the confidence they are able to inspire among the people. What could then be a greater disservice to the country than a persistent campaign of calumny against the leaders having the deliberate object of pulling them down which Mr. Horniman and his paper have been carrying on? It is a pity that men like Mr. Pharucha, instead of supporting the President, are encouraging the activities of those who professing to serve the Congress are undermining its power more effectively than the bureaucracy ever did.

COERCING EGYPT

The Tory policy towards Egypt has begun to show its teeth. Lord Lloyd who is supposed to watch British interests in Egypt which, under the latest arrangement entered into with Britain, has secured "independence" acts as if he were the Governor-General of a conquered territory and struts about the land like a Roman Pro-Consul. His recent visit to Menia, a township in Upper Egypt, at the "invitation" of a few notables was naturally resented by self-respecting Egyptians as a serious encroachment on the prerogative of King Fuad. Lord Lloyd omits to present his credentials to Egypt's King, he makes no secret of his interest in the kind of Ministry King Fuad should secure, and he behaves in general like the overlord of a land held under subjection. His latest effort to convince the Egyptians that they should be under no delusions about "independence" is his sharp remider to the Premier, Sarawat Pasha, that the post of Sardar of the Egyptian Army which the War Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Egyptian "Parliament" proposed to suppress, must be retained and must be held by a British Officer of high rank. The reason he gives is insulting to an "independent" country and is a characteristic revelation of British bullying tactics. Lord Lloyd warns the Egyptian Government that the post must be held by a British officer because "Britain has reserved to herself the right to defend Egypt against aggression". In order to assert this "right", Britain is making a naval demonstration against Egypt. Two battleships have left Malta in the direction of Port Said to intimate to the Egyptians how shadowy is the nature of their "independence", and how they must suffer the humiliation of being compulsorily "protected" by Britain against "aggression" by consenting to leave the control of their army in the hands of a British officer. Britain's bullying methods are like those of a thief who takes forcible possession of a man's house, settles himself down comfortably in it and graciously tells the man "I am here to protect and defend you against thieves and aggressors

LAW OF ADOPTION IN ENGLAND.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

I.

A querist out of "curiosity" inquires about the Law of Adoption in England. Yes. There is such a Law and is cited as "Adoption of Children Act, 1926." It came into operation in January 1927 and applies only to England and not to Scotland or Northern Ireland. There was no such law in existence in England before this period. But the history of this enactment is very interesting. Agitation for such piece of legislature has been going on in England since 1920. In that year, the then Secretary of State for Home Affairs appointed a Committee which was presided over by Sir Alfred Hopkinson to consider whether it was desirable to make legal provision for the adoption of children in England and, if so, what form such provision should take. The Hopkinson Committee issued its report in 1921 and it clearly expressed its opinion that it was desirable that provision should be made for legalising the adoption of children in England. In consequence of this report six private members' bills were presented to Parliament. Having regard to the variance of opinion expressed in the report, the Labour Home Secretary Mr. A. Henderson, in April, 1924 appointed another Committee presided over by the distinguished Judge, Mr. Justice Tomlin, to examine the problem of child adoption from the point of view of possible legislation and to report upon the main provisions which in the public opinion of the Committee should be included in any bill on the subject. Before the Committee reported, two private bills were presented on the same subject; but as the report of the Tomlin Committee was not fully published the matter was shelved for the moment. The Tomlin Committee made two reports the first on the 6th April, 1925, and the second on the 1st of July, 1925. Following the recommendations of this Committee Mr. Galbraith introduced a bill called Adoption of Children Bill and this bill became Law on the 4th August, 1926.

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department Sir William Joynson Hicks in the course of the debate has given the history of the Law of Adoption in various countries. Greece and Rome had this Law of Adoption. In India adoption is common. So also in Japan. Adoption in America goes back to a period which dates from 1851. The State of Massachusetts introduced this and afterwards nearly 48 other States had their own laws dealing with this subject. France had its own law. Nearly all civilised countries of Europe have brought in measures during the last 40 to 50 years to enable adoptions to take place and to provide necessary restrictions. Coming to the Dominions, we find, that in Canada, Australia and New Zealand legal systems of adoption are working admirably. England was almost the most civilized country that had not till now made any provision for adoption. Adoptions no doubt were arranged prior to this Act. We find in the evidence collected by the Hopkinson Committee that the National Children Adoption Association in England had arranged nearly 2,050 adoptions since 1917 and that no less than 12 adoptions every week are arranged by this Society. This very fact will clearly prove the great necessity which existed for giving legal sanction to a practice which had become common in England. The Act also recognises "de facto" adoptions. No doubt before this Law was enacted everything was done secretly. The actual parties to the transaction were unknown to each other; and the identity of the natural parent was not disclosed to the adoptor and "vice versa." The object in keeping strict secrecy about these adoptions was to prevent the natural parents from claiming back the child or from levying black mail on the adoptor.

INFLUENCE OF HOME.

Previous to this legislation and especially in the case of illegitimate children boards of guardians and councils had to establish schools and homes for orphan children but institutional life is not good for such children. Mr. Palin very pertinently observed that the English character has been built on home life. "I find that institution life tends very largely to a return to institution life either in the form of prison, work house or homes of that description. It saps the independence of character. It tends to make men at any rate with less moral fibre than we associate with the average Britisher. To a person who has been brought up in an institution, even a good institution, prison has not the same horror that it has to the average man or woman and we complete the vicious circle very often as Magistrates well know with people who have been brought up to appreciate institution life. Therefore, I welcome the Bill because, I think, it will assist to enable orphan children to be brought back into the normal life of the nation and to become normal citizen".

The Bill has to deal more with the cases of orphans and illegitimate children. Seventy-five per cent. of the children adopted are generally illegitimate. It is pertinent to know that under Hindu Law an orphan or a child whose parentage is not clear, openly by any one cannot be adopted. Under this Act an infant means a child not married under the age of 21. There is a condition that the adoptor who is under 25 years of age and who is less than 21 years older than the infant to be adopted cannot make a valid adoption. In the case of two spouses both of them have to apply and to express their consent to take an infant in adoption unless such consent cannot be reasonably secured. The adoptor need not be sonless according to Hindu Law. The infant may be male or female provided it is within prohibited degrees of consanguinity. One thing which is common both to English and Indian Law is that adoption once made is irrevocable. The natural parents lose all their rights of custody, maintenance, etc., and they vest in the adoptor.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Real Reason.

The Soviet reply to the British decision to break off relations with Russia is cleverly worded. M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar who handed the Note to the British Charge d'Affairs at Moscow, knows England and the English well, having spent several years in London. His reference to the real reason which prompted the British Tories to take this sudden step of breaking off contact with Russia is bound to cause considerable chagrin in the capitalist Press of Great Britain as it exposes the truth behind the manoeuvres which resulted in the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations. The Tories have vented their disappointment over the failure of their China policy on the Soviet, hoping to brand Soviet emissaries throughout the world as disturbers of law and order in every civilised Government. But the documentary proofs have been lacking and the expected agreement on the part of France with British policy has not been forthcoming. M. Poincare and his minister, M. Sarrant, fulminate against the Communists but they take care not to follow Britain in her suicidal and hazardous policy of breaking off negotiations with the Soviet. Particularly galling to the Tories will be M. Litvinoff's parting shot that it is not the Soviet but the British Government which desires to quarrel and British working classes will take his assertion that they are ready for a policy of peaceful and normal relations with the Soviet as a handsome appreciation on his part of the Labour point of view.

Shouldering the whole Burden.

Speaking in the Italian Parliament in strong support of the proposals submitted by the Minister of the Interior, Signor Mussolini took the House into confidence about one fact of which the Fascists are, of course, convinced beyond doubt, a fact which they regard as an axiomatic truth. He told them that he was indispensable to Italy, that he alone must carry on the Government. Il Duce admitted that a "ruling class was in course of formation" in the land but "the Italian nation is not yet born." The country which produced a Garibaldi and a Mazzini and which fought against the most heroic odds for independence is not yet a nation according to the Fascist Dictator. If a nation acceptable to the Fascist theory of Government and the Fascist idea of the enjoyment of human rights is ever born in Italy, there will be no room in it for the existence of democratic principles and for the exercise of individual freedom of opinion or movement. But the manner in which Signor Mussolini is shoudering the whole burden of administration himself is such that within a short time the Italian people will have to make a superhuman effort to rid themselves of the Fascist incubus.

In the Right Direction.

The appeal issued by the Nawab of Behla and other leading Muslims of Surat, calling upon their co-religionists not to lead cows in procession in Hindu localities on Bakr-Id day, is a step in the right direction. It is action of this kind, full of forethought and indicative of a determination to get over a thorny problem, which, repeated everywhere else, is sure to remove one of the most potent causes of Hindu-Muslim tension in this country. The commendable promptitude with which the Muslim leaders of Surat have acted will give great satisfaction and relief to their Hindu fellow-citizens and we see no reason why Boards of Conciliation should not come to exist in every city composed of the representatives of each community which would be able to take the lead in avoiding chances of communal fracas on the occasion of holding "jatras" and taking out processions as well as in striving continuously to cement communal unity.

Separation of Sind.

All right-minded Nationalists of both the communities will heartily applaud the movement that has been inaugurated in Sind by such eminent leaders as Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, Mr. Jamshed Mehta and Swami Govindanand, to educate public opinion among Sind Hindus in support of the decision of the A. I. C. C. regarding the separation of the province. The necessity for such a movement is certainly very urgent. For, Hindu Sabha leaders like Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Dr. Choithram had even got a resolution passed by the Sukkur Conference against the separation of Sind and we know that these leaders have not reconciled themselves to the decision of the A.I.C.C. in the matter in spite of the support accorded to it by Dr. Moonje, the President of the Sabha, and Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar and other Hindu leaders.

A Wise Lead.

The Hindu leaders and citizens of Sind will now be well advised to follow the wise lead of Messrs. Harchandrai, Jamshed Mehta and Swami Govidanand who urge that the national interests involved in joint electorates should not be jeopardised by opposition to the separation of Sind, and exhort the Hindus in Sind "to accept the Congress decision as the will of the nation" and to concentrate their attention on securing a just and enhanced representation for their minority community in the Provincial and Central Legislatures, in view of the heavy sacrifice it is asked to make in the national interest. The financial questions involved in the separation of Sind are, of course, difficult and complicated and must necessarily await the close scrutiny of an expert committee. We also trust the Sind Muslims, who are largely sought to be placated by the new arrangement, will agree at their ensuing Conference at Larkhana to the principle of joint electorates which has been deemed to be indispensable for building up a united nation.

"OUTRAGE ON EGYPTIAN INDEPENDENCE."

LORD LLOYD'S VISIT CONDEMNED.

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS PROCEEDING TO EGYPT

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TENSION?

LONDON, May 30.

Malta.—Battleships "Barham" "Royal Sovereign" and "Malaya" have left under sudden orders. It is believed that they are proceeding to Egypt.

There has been evident some disquietude in the past week in political circles in Cairo, where it is gathered that the relations of the British and the Egyptian Governments have been strained as shown by the following incidents. Reporting on the estimate of the Ministry of the War on May 24, the War Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, while proposing an increase in the Army and the creation of naval school, suppressed the Provision for the Sirdar declaring that the post no longer held significance as the "Presence of the Parliament and Ministerial responsibility sensibly reduced the prerogatives attaching to it."

Lord Lloyd immediately informed Premier Sarwat Pasha that the post must be held by a British officer of high rank, adding that since Britain reserved the right to defend Egypt against aggression, certain control must be exercised on the Frontier districts administration, notably by the maintenance of the British Chief. The Chamber on May 26 discussed for two hours the visit Lord Lloyd paid to Minin in Upper Egypt on April 30 at the invitation of the local notables. Speakers declared that the visit was an outrage on the country's independence and dignity and condemned those giving such reception to a foreigner as it was the prerogative of King Paud.—Reuter.

IMPENDING DEPARTURE OF "YOUSHAR."

NORWAY TO REPRESENT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA

RUGBY. May 29

A Conference took place yesterday, between the officials of the Foreign Office, Home Office, and the Special Branch of the Police, regarding the drawing up of a list of Russian employees of Messrs. Arcos who are to be allowed to remain in this country. 35 Soviet officials have already made preparations for departure and will leave London next Tuesday in the Soviet ship "Youshar". Regarding the representation of the British diplomatic interests in Russia after departure of Sir Robert Hodgson from Moscow, it is stated to be probable that Norway may assume this responsibility.—B. O. W.

DEPRESSING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

'QUITE UNFAIR" SAYS MR. SHROFF

MAHABALESHWAR, May 30.

"I quite agree with Mr. Walchand Hirachand," said Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock-brokers' Association, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, "that the policy of the Government of India in depressing their securities to the detriment of 'bona fide' investors is quite unfair."

He continued: "I am of the opinion that it is neither the duty of Government nor of the Stock Exchange to control the prices of any securities whatsoever. It is true that the high prices of Government securities this time last year were due to speculation. But they were not at all fictitious. Why did not Government attempt to check speculation then? There is not even half as much seculation this year.

"It is," concluded Mr. Shroff, "really unfair to declare that the present prices of Government securities are due to speculation, simply because they are high in comparison with the sterling loan."—Free Press.

MORE JAPANESE TROOPS FOR PEKING

INDUCEMENT TO BRITAIN?

LONDON, May 29.

Tokio.—Vernacular newspapers report that the Government are sending 2,000 more troops from Manchuria to Peking and Tientsin to protect foreign lives and property. This is believed to be due to the persistent rumours of Southern victories and the report that an Agreement has been reached between Fenghsiang Tengsengchi Commander of Hankow armies and Yenshishan, Military Governor of Shansi to co-operate in a campaign against the Northerners.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS IN NORTH CHINA

MILITARY ATTACHES CONFER

LONDON, May 29.

Peking.—Military attaches here have recently been conferring regarding the defence of foreigners in North China. No authoritative pronouncement has been made, but it is understood, that the British Government is of the view that Britain has been doing more than her fair share for the defence of Shanghai and other Powers must take a lead in North China. But it is, anticipated now that Japan has decided to send reinforcements to the North

RE-ORGANISATION OF EGYPTIAN ARMY

STATUS OF THE SIRDAR

The Statesman publishes the following special cable dated London 28:

The political correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that so far as the controversy over the reorganisation of the Egyptian army and the status of the Sirdar has been a domestic one, but there are certain aspects of the latter problem to which Britain cannot remain indifferent. For instance it is no secret that Cairo for at least eighteen months past has been seeking the appointment of an Egyptian Sirdar.

Having realised perhaps the difficulty of persuading Britain of the opportuneness of so momentous a change Cairo now inclines to the alternative solution of divesting the office of the Sirdar of its past authority.

FRENCH HARDCOURTS TENNNIS

RAYMOND BEATS PRASADA

LONDON, May 29

Paris.—In the French Hardcourts Tennis Championships, Raymond (South Africa) beat Prasada (India) 6/2 6/2 6/1.—Reuter.

HARDWAR KUMBH MELA TRAGEDY

The Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces, has addressed the following letter to the General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, Delhi:

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 880, dated May 7, 1927, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at the tenth session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Patna on April 18, 1927, regarding the Hardwar Kumbh Mela accident, and to say that formal inquiries have been instituted by Government officials. A magisterial inquiry into the accident has been held, whilst the Deputy Inspector-General of Police also investigated the matter. The causes of accident have been sufficiently revealed by these investigations, and every possible means of preventing the recurrence of such a tragedy in future will be adopted."

DELHI MURDER CASE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

DELHI, May 29.

The Delhi Moslem Defence Committee at a meeting last night decided to appeal to the Privy Council against the orders of the Punjab High Court which has dismissed the appeal of Abdul Rashid, the alleged assassin of Swami Shradhanand and confirmed the death sentence. The Committee decided to move the High Court for permission, to appeal to the Privy Council and file an appeal without delay. Mr. Bourne who appeared for the accused at Lahore, it is understood, will be retained. Sums of money were promised on the spot at the meeting last night.—A. P.

A STATE PRISONER RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Mr. Subodh Kumar Lahiri, a State Prisoner who was interned at Sirajganji was released unconditionally on the 27th on grounds of ill-health. Mr. Lahiri, it is understood, will very shortly go to Puri in order to recoup his health. Mr. Lahiri was connected with the North Calcutta Congress Committee before his inter-

"VIVE LINDBERGH"

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION TO AIRMAN

TRIUMPHANT FLIGHT TO LONDON

LONDON, May 29.

Fifty thousand people were present at Croydon Aerodrome, when Capt. Lindbergh landed on arrival from Brusels, at six in the evening, including the American Am- Lady Hoare, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Hig- Lady Hoare, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Higgins, representing Air Council, Sir Sefton Brancker, and Lord Thomson, representing the Royal Aero Club.

A TRIUMPHANT FLIGHT.

Capt. Lindbergh's flight from Brussels to London was most triumphant. Prior to the departure from Brussels, the Belgian King and Queen inspected his machine. The Burgomaster of Brussels presented him with city's gold medal at Townhall. Shouts of "Vive Lindbergh" attended his departure. He was escorted by five Belgian military planes halfway to sea. Dozen British aeroplanes met him on the English coast and escorted him. He flew over London before landing at Croydon. When he first sighted Croydon, a section of the crowd got out of hand and rushed to the centre of the aerodrome, but the Police pushed it back. Capt. Lindbergh twice circled the aerodrome and then volplaned down, but as soon as his wheels touched the ground, the crowd broke down the fence and rushed towards the aeroplane. Capt. Lindbergh quickly rose in air, and recircled the aerodrome, while the police cleared a small space on which he again landed smiling and waving his hand. The police pushed out the crowd and enclosed the aeroplane with a rope. Capt. Lindbergh was bundled in motor car and struggled to customhouse, where an official reception was held. Subsequently, Capt. Lindbergh appeared on the balcony of the Control Tower and smilingly waved to wildly enthusiastic crowds, after which he was smuggled out of the aerodrome in a motor-car, and driven to the American Embassy.

The crowd at Croydon had swollen to 100,000. The Airman after struggling through the crowd in almost a state of collapse exclaimed "for God's sake save my machine" which had been slightly injured by the pressure of the crowd. Subsequently, addressing the crowd through megaphone, Capt. Lindbergh said that "it was a fine reception almost as bad as that at Le Burget" at which the crowd laughed uproariously.—Reuter.

DR. MOONJE ADDRESSES MEETING

PROHIBITORY ORDER FLOUTED

MAGISTRATE'S BAN CONDEMNED

SURAT, May 29.

Dr. Moonje addressing a largely attended public meeting at Gandhi Chowk last night, under the Presidentship of Dr. Manant Raiji, in spite of the fact that an order had been served on him under section 144, C. P. C., by the District Magistrate, Surat, prohibiting him from attending or addressing any public meeting in Surat or within a radius of five miles of it during his stay here. Speaking in Hindi, Dr. Moonje exhorted the Hindus of Surat to take to Sangathan and Shuddhi and remove untouchability. He said that Hindu religion was passing through a crisis and it was high time that they made up their internecine quarrels and stood as one man against the attacks of alien religions.

Pandit Jagat Narain, M.L.C., of Behar, asked the Hindus to free themselves of the fear of Non-Hindus, and to protect their women even at the cost of their lives.

A resolution was adopted expressing resentment at the order of the District Magistrate against Dr. Moonje and asking the representatives of the people in the legislature to take the necessary action.

Dr. Moonje, accompanied by Pandit Jagat Narain, left the same night for Bhadran, in Baroda State, to attend a Conference of the depresed classes.—A. P.

BAKR-ID-DAY CELEBRATIONS

MUSLIM APPEAL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS

SURAT, May 29.

Over the signatures of Mir Masood Alam Khan, Nawab of Belha, Sheikh Ali Bakzi and forty other leading Muslims of the city, a notice has been issued to the Muslims of Surat requesting them not to lead cows in processinons in Hindu localities on Bakr-id day, and to do nothing calculated to hurt the feeling of the Hindus. This move is welcomed by both the public and the press.—A. P.

CONSTITUTION OF RESERVE BANK

SIR BASIL BLACKET'S ULTIMATUM?

SHARE HODERS' BANK NOT WANTED

JOINT COMMITTEE'S MAJORITY DECISION.

The Joint Committee on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) bills met and opened its proceedings at the Bombay Secretariat building on Monday morning. Sir Phiroz Sethna was voted to the chair. The presonnel of the Committee consists of 28 members, half from the Council of State and half from the Legislative Assembly. The following 23 members participated in the first day's deliberations.

The Hon. Mr. Ramadas Pantulu The Hon. Seth Govind Das. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das. The Hon. Sardar Charanjit Singh. The Hon. Mr. A. C. McWatters. The Hon. Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan. The Hon. Mr. P. C. D. Chari. The Hon. Mr. Mahommod Suhrawardy. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna. The Hon. Sin Sankaran Nair. The Hon. Sir Kumer Sankar Roy Choudhuri. The Hon. Mr. A. F. L. Brayne. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Mr. R. Y. Shanmukham Chetty. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Pandit M. M. Malaviya. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla. Mr. H. G. Cocke. Mr. Kikabhai Premchand. Mr. V. K. A. Ayyangar. The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett.

Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who are in England at present have expressed their inability to attend the meeting in Bombay. The other three absentee are, viz., the Hon. Sir John Bell Raja Ghazanafar Ali Khan and Mr. Yacoob C. Ariff.

PROCEEDINGS "IN CAMERA."

The proceedings are open neither to the Press nor the public and according to some observers this is being done with a view to see that nothing about the proceedings should leak out. The windows of the library room facing the gangway are absolutely closed and Mr. W. T. M. Wright, the Secretary of the Committee, has kept a strong vigil at the entrance door. One of the members of the Committee was heard saying that they had been asked to treat the proceedings as a perfectly confidential thing.

COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

The Committee expects to sit in Bombay till the 4th of June for all days except June 3, which is the King Emperor's Birthday. Every day the proceedings will start at 11 a.m. and go on till 5 or 5-30 in the evening with a break of an hour and a half, from 1-15 p.m. to 2-45 p.m., for lunch. After they finish their work in Bombay, the members will proceed to Simla and resume their discussion there. In July they will sit at Calcutta for a few days and then they will return to Simla to conclude their deliberations in good time to enable the Finance Member to prepare his Bills for the Autumn Session of the Legislative Assembly.

NO EXAMINATION.

It is understood that the Committee will not examine any witnesses in Bombay. The programme will be restricted to the debate and discussion among the members themselves. The Chairman will allow individual members to make their own statements concerning the proposed bills. A strong opposition to the bills is expected from various members including the Swarajists, Responsivists and some of the Independents. It is quite likely that Sir Purshottmdas Thakurdas will lead the opposition and will fight the battle to the bitter end. It is further understood that on Monday morning Sir Purshottamdas made a very searching criticism on the proposed bills.

ACUTE DIFFERENCE.

We understand on very good authority that yesterday's proceedings [illegible]

Continued on page 10.

BUREAUCRACY BLOCKS PROGRESS

LAND REVENUE NOT TO BE SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS REJECTED

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S REACTIONARY DECISION.

The Government of Bombay have issued their Resolution on the Report of the Land Revenue Committee. The Committee was appointed in accordance with a resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1924. The report of the Committee, which was presided over by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, was published in February last. The report was not unanimous. Only seven out of twenty-two members signed it without qualifications. The official members appended a separate minute of dissent, while several non-official members wrote minutes of their own. The recommendations of the report with one exception were hardly satisfactory. This exception was the recommendation that a Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council should be set up to examine all revision settlement proposals and that, if the recommendation of the Committee on any such proposals were not accepted by Government, the proposals should not be put into force unless and until the sanction of the Legislative Council was obtained. Not only have the Government refused to accept this recommendation, they have also rejected the inadequate proposals of the Committee regarding the basis of assessment and the Government's share of the produce of the land. The Government, in fact, endorse the reactionary views of the official members of the Committee on almostall important questions.

The thanks of Government are due to the members of the Committee for their report, and in particular to Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., who at great personal inconvenience officiated as Chairman for some time and gave both his time and his energies unsparingly to the work.

The report is not unanimous. Of the twenty-two members only seven have signed it without qualification. The seven official members have appended a joint minute of dissent, and the Commissioner of Settlements, Mr. Anderson, a separate one. Six non-official members have appended joint or separate minutes of dissent, whilst two non-officials, Mr. R. G. Soman and Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, have expressed their inhability to sign the report although they have explained their views at great length in separate notes. The report proper is divided into six chapters, the first five of which are either preliminary or historical and do not invite comment. The various recommendations of the Committee follow in Chapter 6, and the decisions of Government thereon are contained in the following paragraphs.

BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

"Basis of assessment: Paragraph 33 of the Report".—In the opinion of the official members of the Committee the amendment of section 107 of the Land Revenue Code, as proposed in the main body of the report, will not make the principles of assessment any clearer or more definite than they are at present. They hold that the only way to obtain a satisfactory definition of these principles is to affirm that rental value must be adopted as the basis for fixing the assessment. The bulk of the non-official witnesses and several members of the Committee are of the opinion that the assessment ought to be based on the net profits of cultivation. The members of the Committee were very evenly divided on the subject of how to calculate these profits, and various suggestions were made. It was agreed by a majority of one that it was not possible to definite net profits, and that the terms "value of the land" and "profits of agriculture" used in section 107 of the Land Revenue Code were vague. In spite however of the decision that net profits could not be defined, it was then resolved that section 107 be amended as follows:—

"In revising the assessments of land revenue regard shall be had to the profits of cultivation. The Settlement Officer shall take into account the following factors:—

(i) the state of communications during the previous settlements,

(ii) the proximity of markets,

(iii) the trend of prices,

(iv) the general economic conditions and history of the tract,

(v) the results of crop experiments, and

(vi) rental value.

In order to ascertain the rental value, the real rents paid in open competition by tenants to landulords during five years immediately preceding the revision settlement, excluding years of abnormal prices, shall be taken into consideration."

Government are constrained to remark that this proposal is in fact hardly less vague than the existing section of the Code which it is sought to improve, and that therefore it does little to remove the defect pointed out by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

After the fullest deliberation Government accept the view of the official members of the Committee, which has since received the weighty support of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee's report, that rental value, where it can be ascertained, must be adopted as the sole basis for fixing the assessment, all other considerations being regarded as merely subordinate factors useful only as explanatory or confirmatory of, or supplementary to, the foregoing factor. Government wish to emphasize that this decision will merely give legal effect to the existing principle upon which Bombay settlements are already based. They accordingly approve the amendment of section 107 of the Code, as proposed by the official members, subject to the modifications that for the words "the rental statistics" in the second sentence of the amended section the words "the data relating to rents" should be substituted, that the words "measured by" in the third sentence should be omitted, and that in the proviso, for the words "the portion of the rental value due to the said improvement shall be excluded from the assessable rental value" the words "the increase in the rental value of such land due to the said improvement shall not be taken into account in fixing the revised assessment thereof" should be substituted.

Cultivating and non-cultivating landlords: Paragraph 37 of the Report.—Government agree with the view of the Committee that no distinction should be made between cultivating and non-cultivating landlords in fixing the assessment, in order to prevent land passing out of the hands of *bona fide* agriculturists.

GOVERNMENT'S SHARE.

Paragraphs 38 and 39 of the Report.—The Committee were unable to make any recommendation on the question of fixing a maximum percentage of the rental value as the assessment which the State is entitled to take, opinions on the subject varying from 10 to 75 per cent. It was recognized that settlement officers had usually regarded 50 per cent. as the maximum, but that in practice they had rarely, if ever, worked up to it. The Committee however decided by a majority that the assessment should not exceed 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation, i.e., the gross profits less all the expenses incurred in deriving those profits. Government consider that the views of the Committee on this question are inconsistent with one another. In the case of rental value, which is, generally speaking, a factor which can be determined with a high degree of certainty and accuracy, the report makes no recommenndation as to the proportion to be reserved to the State, while in the case of the profits of cultivation, on the other hand, which, as is indicated in the report of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee and as is indeed evident, is a factor the determination of which is a difficult, if not impossible, task, the report recommends that the State demand should be limited to a maximum of 25 per cent. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in their discussion on the subject of the rate of assessment, i.e., the percentage of the annual value to be reserved by the State, made no definite recommendation. They appear to have been of opinion, however, that what they refer to as the "standard rate" should approximate in the first instance to the existing percentage. For the ascertainment of the latter, however, they had no sufficient information. But such information as they had pointed to a standard rate of 25 per cent. In so far, however, as their observations can be interpreted as a recommendation in favour of the adoption of this percentage, it should be recollected, first, that the rate which they were discussing was not apparently an absolute maximum, such as is proposed (as applied to "profits of cultivation") in the present Committee's majority report, but a standard, i.e., an average rate, and secondly that their general attitude of predisposition towards a lowering of the standard rate appears to have been largely influenced by the assumption that in future a considerably larger share of the annual value than is at present the case would be taken in the shape of rates for expenditure on

(Continued on page 10).

"LET THEM TAKE IT UP."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CHALLENGES CRITICS.

ALL FOR NEWSPAPER SENSATION AND STUNT.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S ACTION JUSTIFIED.

MADRAS, May 28.

Addressing a meeting of citizens at the Tilak Ghat last evening Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, took strong exception to the action of Messrs. Prakasam and Horniman in criticising the recent resolutions of the Working Committee. We give below the substance of his speech:—

"We must give up the differences and misunderstandings that exist among ourselves. Editors should know their responsibilities and their duties. Politicians should not be editors. Either they should give up journalism, or they should give up politics. They should not import political jealousies and misunderstandings in their attacks in the press. It is not through such editors nor through alien journalists like Mr. Horniman that India is going to achieve Swaraj.

"The public knows the sacrifices that I have made in the cause of Swaraj and the sacrifice my traducers have made Mr. Prakasam is wrong in remaining in the A. I. C. C. Executive and criticising it and its President's action as he likes. If he disagrees with its opinion he should resign his place and then begin to criticise. They should never resort to abuse.

ANDHRA DESA'S PART.

"When I was elected President of the Congress it was Andhra that objected. But the majority elected me and the Andhras should abide by the decision of the majority. They should not go about attacking me and the Congress in this fashion. I have patiently borne all these It is growing intolerable. If there are any mistakes let them be brought to my notice and I will enquire into them. When any complaint is made against a Government official Government orders a secret departmental enquiry. Why not we also adopt the same method? Instead of doing that, to go and attack me simply because you have a press at your command is thoroughly improper. But I am not the person to be afraid of these bluffs from the journalists. If they have the press at their command there is public opinion behind me. I warn the public against such papers and editors. We must be prepared to go against them.

READY TO RESIGN PRESIDENTSHIP.

"If they do not desire that I should continue as Congress President for the rest of the year I am ready to resign my Presidentship. Let them take it up. They could not do even the little work that I have done, I will give up this work and go and comfortably earn money.

"It is not proper that so many obstacles should be thrown in my way. This is not the way in which educated men should behave. They can only go on picking holes. They could do no other constructive work. The "Free Press" broadcasted to all the newspapers that Mr. Prakasam had tabled a censure motion against me I am not aware of any such resolution being sent up till now. This false defamatory news should have been given to the Free Press only by Mr. Prakasam.

(Note.—The news was issued by the Associated Press and not the Free Press—Ed. S.)

"It would very much help the cause of Swaraj if these critics instead of attacking me with their drawn swords go and attack the Government."

ADDRESS AT LABOUR UNION

MADRAS, May 28.

We give below the substance of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's address at the Madras Labour Union last evening:—

"I am aware of the great work that the Congress has to do in the cause of Labour. I had already intended to take up the question of organizing Labour after the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. There is practically no difference between the Congress and Labour I am glad to note that Mr. Siva Rao has joined the Congress then it will be easy for Labour representatives to get elected to the various Councils. You might ask what has the Congress done so far for Labour? It is true the Congress has not done much because communal differences and Hindu-Muslim riots absorbed the whole time of the Congress workers.

"There are many who criticise me for my work in the Congress. Many abuse me Mr. Prakasam is abusing me. Why is he abusing me? Does he pay me? In fact, it is he who takes money from me. Whether Mr. Horniman abuses me or whether Mr. Prakasam abuses me, I am not going to mind these abuses. The more they abuse the greater will be my success.

HONESTLY WORKING FOR SWARAJ.

"I believe I am honestly working for Swaraj. If Almighty God should vouchsafe for me a longer life I shall devote it to the cause of Labour. If you accept me as your leader, I will be your leader. Else what is there for me to do in the Congress? Mr. Prakasam and others are now abusing me. I have nothing to hide. I have nothing to fear I have the faith in me that I will accomplish the work that I have taken up. I therefore wish to consult your leaders about your various grievances."—"The Swarajya", (Madras).

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

MR. S. IYENGAR SPEAKS OUT

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, in bringing the meeting to a close, spoke upon the subject of unity, vigorously defended the action of the Working Committee and appealed to the public not to pay heed to the press attacks on him. He said that Mr. Rajendra Prasad's address was characterised by a singular earnestness and lofty idealism. Idealism and earnestness had been harnessed to his public life. After referring to Mr. Prasad's services to his province and to the country, the Chairman observed that unity would not be achieved without pain or considerable difficulty. The present era, which was one of imperfect nationalism, would certainly bring about political co-operation in the end between the two great communities. That unity could not be achieved if they perpetually wrangled amongst themselves. If a large and appreciable section of both the communities co-operated together, unity would be accomplished. That was the basis upon which the Congress was built. Unfortunately that co-operation had been lacking. He was however glad to say that the proposal made by the All-India Congress Committee had been warmly welcomed by a large and appreciable section of both the communities. He hoped the proposals would also be welcomed by the original signatories to the Lucknow Pact. The Chairman, proceeding, spoke at length upon the defects of separate electorates. Separate electorates had no advantage for minorities. He particularly would ask his Mahomedan friends not to be misled into thinking that separate electorates would afford them protection. No minority could ever get real protection by separate electorates. There was no political soundness behind the cry of separate electorate.

CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY.

At present, as the lecturer observed, they were all living in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust. There was no remedy for this state of affairs except the periodical cleansing of heart. There was now far more suspicion and distrust than there should be or need be. A member of the Working Committee, after absenting himself from the Committee meeting and without resigning his seat from the Committee, rushed to the press and commenced abusing his colleagues. He did not show even the etiquette of asking his colleagues privately. The speaker did not mind being abused. The more he was abused, he would think the more he was doing the right thing. He was however referring to this subject for he must protect his colleagues. Did they think that they were going to win Swaraj by abusing and suspecting those who were working like themselves in one and the same organisation? If Mr. Prakasam thought that some wrong had been done, what steps did he take as a co-worker and responsible public man to know the exact situation? Both of them travelled in the same train and Mr. Prakasam did not at all talk to him about the supposed wrong committed by the Working Committee. The speaker had every right to expect from a member of the Working Committee co-operation and mutual understanding. Things should not be done for the sake of newspaper sensation and stunt. Why should a campaign of calumny be launched against him? Were there not ways in which things could be brought forward and rectified in a constitutinonal manner? The speaker would appeal to those public men to sink their personal differences and do things in the proper way. Was he not entitled to ask for that co-operation from his friends?

It was stated in the Press that Mr. Prakasam had intended to bring a censure motion against the President. No notice of such motion was given and Mr. Prakasam had not contradicted the statement in the Press either. He did not think that this campaign against him was due to Andhra-Tamil feeling. He had very many friends among Andhras. He had been treating them without distinction. A bare majority of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee was against his election to the presidentship of the Congress and he regretted to notice that they had been ever since pursuing a policy of opposition to him. He had the honour of the A. I. C. C. himself. Which President of which working Committee think of insulting the A. I. C. C.? The Controversy was due to personal prejudice.

POLITICS AND JOURNALISM.

What was the good of calling one another names, he asked. Was that the way responsible journalists should conduct their business? No member of the Working Committee ought to allow himself this liberty of criticising his colleagues in the Committee in that fashion. He was glad to say that barring one, the Committee was unanimous and hoped it would continue to be unanimus. Why should the Committee be distrusted? Why should it be publicly criticised? Did it strengthen their hands? Was the A. I. C. C. better for all that? What was the great democratic principle involved in it? Critics were very very wrong indeed in pursuing this campaign of calumny; and this certainly was not the way to build up Swaraj. Why should critics rush, to print and why not the medium of personal conversations be resorted to? Newspapers in India had a great responsibility and unless they co-operated in Congress work, Swaraj fight would be impossible. Persons who were editors should not be active politicians: and if editor-politicians confined their attention solely to journalism they would be doing greater service to the country. He had ventured to say this publicly because the situation had become intolerable and criticism went beyond reasonable bounds. Day after day newspapers were filled with all sorts of things against the Congress and its Committees. Motives were attributed; it was said the President betrayed the Congress and was treacherous. He would ask the critics to examine their conscience and see whether they were justified in so saying. He knew that it was all due to personal rivalry; and he was confident his work would stand him in good stead against abuses that were showered upon him by the very people for whom he was fighting. He knew that when their hearts got softened, they would realise they were mistaken.

Supposing, he said the Working Committee was wrong, what did it matter? Was there not the constitutional way of correcting the wrong if wrong there was? Was it a reason why Mr. Horniman should say "pull down the oligarchy"? This thing ought to cease; and he appealed to the Congressmen to support him in his endeavours to unify the people; and not to listen to Mr. Horniman. Mr. Prakasam and other critics seriously. Theirs was hardly the way to treat the President of the Congress and the Working Committee. He hoped better counsels would prevail. He had taken the public into his confidence and spoken that night openly and bluntly, as he considered it necessary in the interests of the country and unity to expose the things which were absolutely wrong. He wanted was unity of the people. He wanted that the Congress should not be deluded. as it was in 1918, when the Montagu Reform Scheme was put before it. He did not mind what the programme was, or how long it would take to carry it out, but he wanted the principle of non-co-operation to be maintained, because he knew that the British Government was frightened of only one thing, and that was, of Indians uniting on a policy of non-co-operation. They should unite the whole country in one solid mass, determined to refuse every kind of co-operation with foreign domination.—A. P.

ALLEGED IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

FOREIGNERS ACQUITTED CHARG

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Sgr. Ingi Lavorante (Italian) and M. Benjamin Paduano (Frenchman) who stood charged under Section 8 of the Immoral Traffic Act with bringing girls to Calcutta for immoral purposes were acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning.—A. P.

CLAMOROUS OPPOSITION FROM AUDIENCE.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MADRAS DISSOLVED.

MADRAS, May 30.

Amidst opposition from the aufience and indignant cries of "shame" the public meeting at which speeches were delivered about the A. I. C. C. was dissolved by President Mr. Satyamurthy. The meeting was organised under the auspices of Madras District Congress Committee and several speakers who supported the Working Committee's decision were advertised to speak, As it was known during the day that Mr. Prakasam and Mr. Satyamurthy would attend the meeting and reply to the criticisms against, there was a large audience. Both Andhra Leaders attended the meeting and wished to speak. Even in the course of the meeting a section from the audience demanded they should be allowed to speak, but immediately after Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar's speech which lasted for three quarters of an hour, Mr. Satyamurthy dissolved the meeting without calling upon Mr. Prakasam or Mr. Sambhanurthy to speak and consequently there was an uproar and there were shouts of "shame" and "cowards."—Free Press.

THE EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

BY S. M. RAHMAN M.L.C.)

II.

The Great War, which shook the very foundation of modern civilization, however, hushed the political controversies for a time. But its successful conclusion with the help of India, in men, money, and materials, gave a fillip to the movement for Indian Home Rule. The slogan of the protection of the rights of the small nationalities, the crusade against the Militarism, of Germany, the cry of making the world safe for democracy, all combined to quicken India's desire for liberty. The contribution of India to the Empire, during the Armageddon, was immense. In manpower, India had sent 8,00,000 combatants and 4,00,000 non-combatants to the different theatres of War, Indian troops saw service in France and Flanders, East Africa, Aden, Mesopotamia, Gallipoli, Salonika, Egypt and Palestine. They protected the Afghan border and the Persian Gulf. They won Mesopotamia and Palestine for the British Empire. The casualties, among Indian troops, amounted to no less than 1,00,000. The value of Indian supplies was estimated at 250 millions sterling. Leather, jute, metals, wheat, and fodder were sent abroad in colossal quntities at a great sacrifice. Approximately, Rs. 250 crores were added to India's rupee debt and vast sums were contributed to numerous war-funds by the Princes and people alike. A large number of Ruling Chiefs, besides placing their entire resources at the disposal of the Government, had offered personal service in the Indian Army.

INDIA'S TIMELY HELP.

This, astounding response to the call of the Empire, at the most critical period in its history, the gallantry and fidelity shown by Indian troops, who fought shoulder to shoulder with the British "boys", in the snow-bound trenches of Flanders, produced a very favourable impression on the British public generally. All this, naturally, strengthened the cause of India. The "angle of vision" underwent a considerable change. It began to be freely conceded, in high quarters, that but for India's unstinted assistance at the hour of trial, the German advance in the winter of 1914-1915, could not have been arrested and the Allies would have been compelled to throw up the sponge in sheer despair.

With the termination of the War, the political truce came to an end. The Home Rule agitation of Mrs. Annie Besant, whose incarceration, with Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, by the Government of Lord Pentland, had only helped to fan the flames of political discontent, had kept alive the movement for political rights. The memorandum of the nineteen elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council, which was signed by men, like the Maharajah of Kasimbazar and the Rajah of Mahmudabad, had made it manifest that it was not confined to the "politicins" alone. The entry of the Mussalmans as a body into the political arena, the wave of Nationalism, which was sweeping the country from Kashmere to Cape Comorin and from which no community had remain unaffected, lent an irresistible force to the demand for further reforms.

THE 1917 ANNOUNCEMENT.

At last on August 20, 1917, a solemn announcement, which has now become historic was made, simultaneously in the House of of Commons and at Simla, officially laying down the principles which were, henceforward, to guide the British Government n India.

The announcement declared, in most unambignous terms, that the purpose of British policy was not only "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, but also the greatest development of self-governing institutions in India with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India, as an integral part of the British Empire". It further postulated, that "the British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of Indian people, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance; and they must be guided by co-operation, received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility.' It wound up with the statement that the announcement of the policy was not meant to be a mere enunciation of principles and that His Majesty's Government had "decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible, and that it is of the highest importance that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at Home and in India."

Mr. Lloyd George's Government soon after sent Mr. Montagu, the Indian Secretary of State, to India to confer with the Viceroy and gauge the Indian public opinion. It was generally known, that at the fag-end of his tenure of office, Lord Hardinge was engaged in drafting a scheme of reforms "to meet Indian political aspirations more fully than Lord Morley had done". It was also an open secret that, soon after his assumption of the reins of Viceroyalty, Lord Chelmsford, in conjunction with his Civilian advisers, had commenced working on another scheme. Accompanied by the Viceroy and assisted by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who was at that time his colleague at the India Office, Mr. Montagu toured the country and saw Indians and Europeans of all classes. After four months' strenuous labour, during which endless deputations were received and innumerable representations were perused, the Montague-Chelmsford Report was signed, at Simla, on 22nd April, 1918, and laid before Parliament in July, 1918.

(To Be Continued.)

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submited on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

CHOICE BEFORE THE COUNTRY

REFUSAL OF CO-OPERATION GOVERNMENT

POONA, May 30.

"The choice before us" was the subject of a Vasant Vyakhanmala lecture delivered by Mr. B. G. Horniman here with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar in the chair. He said that there was no disguising the fact that politically they were divided, in the main, into two great camps, one of which had been standing for the policy of the Congress, and therefore, of the country, for the last six ycars, and the other, under various designations, had been parting from the policy of the Congress Whether the country would stand by the policy of non-co-operation with foreign domination and of self-reliance. or as a subject nation, it would admit failure and accept the condition of the rulers that it should prove its fitness for self-government, was the choice before it. The effects of foreign rule in India for 150 years were there were grinding poverty. illiteracy and permanent physical weakness in the country, even with its enormous potentialities, high level of intelligence of the people, and its great resources. He wanted to bring home to them that so long as they were under foreign rule, their resources would be exploited in the interests of foreigners in the first place.

Referring to those who said that as non-co-operation had failed and nothing was left to them but to accept the inevitable, go into the administration, and gradually, gain more and more control over the administration till they reached the stage of self-government, Mr. Horniman asked whether they were not under a delusion. Britain would not release her control over Indian finance till it was wrested from her hands. What he left the judgment in the hands of the people and posterity and he knew that his conscience would support him and God would support him. (Loud applause.)—"The Hindu", Madras.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

SIND HINDUS OPPOSE A. I. C. C. RESOLUTION,

HYDERABAD, (Sind) May 30.

The Sind Privincial Hindu Sabha met at Hyderbad yesterday and passed the following resolutions:—

(1) The sabha considered the resolution of the A. I. C. C. and resolved that the sabha accept the system of joint electorates but was convinced that in spite of the joint electorates, separation of Sind will lead to politieal, economie and religious detriment of the Sind Hindus.

The Sabha therefore strongly opposes the proposal for separation of the province.

(2) The Sabha is of opinion that before the Hindus sit in conference with Moslems and others to consider the question of separation it is necessary that the Hindu workers and representatives of the Hindu institutions all over Sind should meet together and arrive at some decision. The Sabha therefore resolves that the provincial Sabha and Mukhi of Sind Panchayats should jointly call a conference of Hindus at Hyderabad on some convenieient dates to consider the question of separation.—Free Press.

MR. AWARI'S TRIAL ADJOURNED

NAGPUR, May 30.

The trial of Mr. Manchershaw Awari, the leader of the local "Republicans" has been adjourned till to-morrow as the accused is not in a condition to be removed from the Central Jail to the court on account of his hunger strike. The trial will take place to-morrow in the Central Jail.—A. P.

DR. PARANJPYE AS LABOUR DELEGATE.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SIR A. C. CHATTERJEE.

SIMLA, May 30.

As Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, Indjan Goyernment's delegate to the International Conference now in session at Geneva has been elected as President of the Conference Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, member of India Council, has been appointed as a substitute delegate in his place.—A. P.

ALTERATIONS IN DERBY PROBABLES

LONDON, May 30.

Tournillo was scartched from Derby at ten on Saturday and Kincardine at nine to-day. Following alterations in Derby probables are announced:—Damon (H. Beasley) Jacks Son (A. Burns) Son and Heir (Carslake) Spiramonde (Pat Donoghue) Treat (P. Beasley). Add Buckfast (Evans) and Chichester Cross (Gordon Richards.) Omit Double Barrel, Fourth Hand, Kincardine and Curialis.—Reuter.

A CORRECTION

In the Matriculation examination results published to The "Chronicle" recently, the No. 2378 under "Sanskrit" was wrongly printed. The correct No. is 2380, Karkhanis, S. T.

PARSI WORLD TOURISTS IN R ANGOO

RANGOON, May 30.

Three Parsi tourist cyclists who left Bompay three and a half years ago reached Rangoon this morning from Moulmein, where they arrived on the 22nd from Bangkok.—A. P.

"I NEVER SAID THAT"

MR. IYENGAR'S DENIAL

MADRAS, May 30.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, in a statement to "Swarajya" says,:—"It is reported that I said at the Beach meeting.' The public knows the sacrifices that I have made in the cause of Swaraj and the sacrifices my traducers have made.' I never said that nor anything like that. It is neither my languafge nor the sense of anything that I said. Let me plainly state that I do not claim to have made any sacrifices: in fact I have made no sacrifice at all, nor have I referred to other people as not having made any sacrifices. I shall belong to the school that believes in grihasta dharma and the middle path of Bhuddists and I am afraid I do not come up anywhere near my ideal even there."—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 30.

Henry Streatfield of Hove has drawn Lone Knight and a "dental mechanic" Kilpatrick of Cape Town has drawn Call Boy in the Calcutta Derby Sweep. Steatfield intends to keep his ticket. Kilpatrick is reported to have sold half-share in his ticket to Indian syndicate for amount which is not disclosed.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 30.

Tokio.—It is officially confirmed that "in view of the unfavourable military situation in Honan from the standpoint of the Northern Forces" Government is preparing to despatch additional troops from Manchuria to Peking and Tientsin at a moment's notice.—Reuter.

THE SHANGHAI MIND

AN OBSTACLE TO BRITISH POLICY

"Nothing could be farther from the truth than to imagine that the Englishmen in Shanghai represent an English outpost or share the English point of view writes Mr. Arthur Ransome in the "Manchester Guardian". The Shanghailanders hold that loyalty begins at home and that their primary allegiance is to Shanghai. They proclaim that British property is in danger when they need British troops to defend them, but have shown during the last few months that the acceptance of this assistance does not in any way prevent them from doing what they can to make impossible the realisation of a British policy which they do not like. They make difficult any good understanding between England and China because, just as we at home are apt to think of them as English, so the Chinese, in China, make the same mistake. English newspapers take from three to six weeks to reach China. English policy and thought is therefore judged by the Chinese from the newspapers published in English in places like Shanghai and Tientsin. The Chinese naturally turn to these papers and judge England and England's policy by what they find there. It is impossible to persuade them that what they find is an expression not of the British but of the Shanghai mind.

This is lamentable because of certain characteristics of that mind. Of these the most important is that it has been entirely unaffected by the events of the last twenty-five years. Whereas both England and China have been profoundly affected by the war, the Shanghailanders behave and talk as if the events that have followed 1914 had passed, so far as they are concerned, in a different planet. For them the last important political event was the suppression of the Boxers. Europe is far away from them, and China at their very doors, seems almost as far. They seem to have lived in a comfortable but hermetically sealed and isolated glass case since 1901, and since English information on China and Chinese information on England comes for the most part through Shanghai and similar places it cannot be too clearly understood, both in England and China, that Shanghailanders of English extraction belong, if they belong to England at all, to an England that no longer exists.

These people "think imperially" in the manner of the Rand magnates at the time of the South African War. They are at pains to see in the present stage of the Chinese revolution a new Boxer rebellion, to be put down by force. They think of "anti-foreignism" as China's original sin, to be exercised by periodical penances. They look round on their magnificent buildings and are surprised that China is not grateful to them for these gifts, forgetting that the money to build them came out of China. Controlling the bottle-neck through which the bulk of Chinese trade must pass, they prosper upon its coming and going and forget that it is the trade that is valuable to England and not the magnificent buildings which profits and small taxes allowed them to erect. English prestige is at stake when their interests are threatened, but unless English policy coincides with their own they are prepared at any moment to be the Ulster of the East.

WAR RATHER THAN ADJUSTMENT.

This they deny, of course, but no impartial reader of the Shanghai newspapers during the critical months of January, February, and March of this year will be prepared to support them in that denial. Extremely conservative, like most business communities in foreign countries, they are prepared to have their country go to war for them rather than to adjust themselves to inevitably changing conditions. They were at first incredulous and then disgusted to find that the English Foreign Office took a longer view. Their point was not gained when England decided to send out the Shanghai Defence Force. What they wanted was a reversal of England's policy or such events as should make that policy impossible. Day after day in their newspapers they advertised the coming of the troops, while England's policy of conciliation towards China was tucked away in small paragraphs. England explicitly declared her neutrality as between the opposing parties in China. Day by day the Shanghai newspapers poured abuse on the party of the Nationalists. The Shanghai Commissioner of Police went out of his way to express his sympathy with the suppression of Kuomintang propaganda. No Chinese reading the Shanghai newspapers, could have had any other impression than that the important part of British policy was the sending of the troops and that England was fundamentally and irrevocably hostile to the only movement in China which had as its object the freeing of the country from the wholly unscrupulous war lords who secure Shanghai's approval by suppressing labour and the resentment of the whole country by the wholesale robbery which is making its normal development impossible. Finding that England definitely did not mean to go to war with Chinese Nationalism, Shanghai proceeded to speculate on the mistrust of Russia which is so well advertised by newspapers at home. If England could not be persuaded to suppress "the new Boxer movement," she might be induced to "fight Russia in China," and Shanghai expanded to fantastic proportions the very small body of military and civilian advisers who are with the Nationalists, while being oddly silent about the very large number of Russian officers and men who are fighting on the opposite side. Actually the strongest propaganda of a kind to produce hostility between England and Nationalist China is that of the Shanghai daily newspapers published in English. Shanghai's policy and Great Britain's are not the same. The danger is that Great Britain will knuckle under to Shanghai, and not the other way about. The Shanghailanders are not moved to greater concessions towards English policy by the presence of British troops, but the reverse. Secure behind the troops, they are less than ever ready to revise their attitude.

That attitude is definitely bellicose. The Shanghai newspapers magnified the damage done by British guns at Wanhseier, and magnified the damage done by Chinese mobs at Hankow and Kiukiang. All that calculated insult could do to disincline the Nationalists to come to agreement with us at Hankow was done by them. When the Nationalists did come to agreement with us on the lines of expressed British policy in China, the agreement was described in Shanghai as a betrayal. The Shanghai mind regards the outrages at Nanking as a means of altering British policy, and is disappointed that the Note sent to the Nationalists is not strong enough, even though it calls upon the Nationalists to assume responsibility for acts which only persons whose brains have been so steeped in propaganda that they have ceased to be minds could possibly believe to have been desired by the Nationalist Government But, for Shanghai, the Note is not strong enough, since it leaves a chance for British policy to escape shipwreck. Shanghai will not be satisfied until Sir Austen Chamberlain's winter policy is scrapped and, with high water on the Yangtze, a summer policy takes its place with a naval demonstration up the river, the "occupation of strategic points," an open attack on the Nationalists, and an attempt to plant the war lords once more on the lid of the boiling Chinese cauldron.

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This safe and certain remedy rapidly relieves the congested blood vessels and steadies the whole nervous system. It has no depressant after effects and can therefore be employed with the utmost confidence.
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MATRICULATION RESULT

NASIK HIGH SCHOOL'S SUCCESS

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—In publishing, the result of the Matriculation examination in the special supplement to your issue of the 25th you state in the Head line and in the introductory paragraph that a Malvan student tops the list with 476 marks. Will you kindly permit to state that this is not correct, as a student of this school named Ambdekar, Ashok Chintaman (No. 14) has a total of 502 marks?

I shall be obliged by your publishing this correction.—Yours, etc.

N. B. UBAQUAL,
Head Master,
Nasik High School.

Nasik, May 27.

The District Magistrate, with a special police party, has gone to Bhadran, as a measure of precaution against any untowards occurrences on the occasion of the conversion of a number of Musalmans to Hinduism. The ceremony is expected to take place soon.—A. P.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

KING AMANULLAH'S LETTER TO IB SAUD

"Whosoever may be responsible for the Lahore riots, he should be traced and adequately punished to serve the ends of justice. If the Sikhs have been the aggressors, or the Hindus or the Mussalmans, the real culprits from amongst them should be brought to book. Let us remember that it will be the greatest sin to shield and protect the real offenders, but at the same time it is our duty to see that no innocent man is involved in the trouble." ("Bande Mataram.")

In the course of an article published in "Bande Mataram," Sher Singh Gayam opines that the riots through which India is passing at present, are more or less political and requests the leaders of the Shuddhi and Sangathan, and Tabligh and Tanzim movements to sit together and devise means to keep their movements within the bonds of moderation. He suggests that the names of persons who becomes Musalmans or are re-claimed by the Hindus, should not be published with big headlings at the same time calling upon the Hindus and Muslim leaders to form arbitration boards to solve points of differences between themselves.

RELEASE OF SUBHAS BOSE.

"The whole of India will be gratified to hear the news of the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. Government have released him under stress of necessity. We view this action of Government with feelings of gratitude yet Government would have earned a reputation for their humanity if they had set him free long ago. Anyhow we pray to God to grant Mr. Bose perfect health as early as possible." ("Bande Mataram.")

REMEMBER JUDGMENT DAY.

Commenting on the Lahore riots Maulana Muhammed Ali addresses the following lines to the Sikhs:—"You just ponder over your religion and see how near we are to each other in our hatred for each idol-worship and touchability. If at any time any Musalman King or ruler has done any wrong or any act of injustice to you, then on what grounds do you want to wreak your vengeance on us for the same? But it will be doing a great injustice to Guru Nanak himself if merely on this ground that a certain King was hostile to the Sikhs, you may wreak your relations with us. Please remember that on the Day of Judgment nobody will bear another man's burden. Those people who have lived before us, will suffer for their own sins and will also reap the reward for their own good actions. If you cannot mete out a good treatment to us then act towards us as we do towards you. The Arya Samajists want you to use your "Kirpans" for an evil purpose. But I simply want you to tell me whether Baba Guru Nanak is happy with what your few misgudied brothers have done on the night of the 3rd instant. The Sikhs (if it is proper to call them Sirdars) urged their Kirpan against the unarmed Musalmans. But they (and not the whole Sikh community) are responsible for the dead, just as the Mussalman (if it is proper to call him a Mussalman) who fired his slots against the sickly Swamiji, was responsible for his own action and not the entire Muslim community. Now it is your duty to condemn the action of your few co-religionists just as we did the action of that misguided man. I have every reason to believe that Sardar Sardaul Singh Kueshwar and other Sikh leaders will see that the Khalsa brothers do not tread the wrong path. These riots are a trial for the Sikhs." ("Hamdard.")

The National University, Delhi, is closed for two months and a half for the summer vacation from the 15th instant. ("Hamdard.")

KING AMANULLAH'S LETTER TO IBN SAUD.

"Roznama-e-Khilafat" copies from "Aman-e-Afghan," Kabul, the following letter which has been addressed to Sultan Ibn Saud. It runs:—"My dear friend, your letter has reached me through Ghulam Jilani Khan who is my representative in Turkey and who represented Afghanistan at the last Mecca "Motamer" .....The Hedjaz Question is one which concerns the entire Muslim world and hence I wish to give vent to such feelings as are cherished by my dear nation..... The lamentable events, e.g., the demolition of the Maulid-e-Nabi, Jamnat-ul-Baqi, etc., have not only wounded the hearts of the Musalmans of Afghanistan but those of other countries as well. I wish to point out, sorrowfully of course, that the Afghan Hajis were not accorded adequate religious liberty in the Hedjaz. But I do hope that with your help all these wounds which have been inflicted on the body of Islam, will be healed up at the next conference of the Ulema representing all the Muslim nations of the world. The whole world of Islam, especially the Musalmans of Afghanistan, are watching the events in the Hedjaz, with feelings of extreme anxiety and, therefore, I hope that you will adopt adequate measures to put a stop to untoward things in view of the intensity of the feeling on the subject. Afghanistan considers it to be its religious duty to see that the Hedjaz remains independent and free from the interference of the foreigners. It also wants to see peace and order established in that region as well as works of public welfare may be carried out." The letter ends with prayers for the protection and progress of the Hedjaz.

"The rumours about the Hyderabad State have caused a widespread anxiety and purturbation in the whole of Muslim India. It is the result of a wrong and unstatesman-like policy of the Government. Surely the Mussalmans of India are devoid of any power which may be able to compel Britain to adopt a policy of justice. But it goes without saying that the feelings of resentment which the items of news about Hyderabad create in the minds of the Mussalmans, will certainly prove injurious to Britain in some form or the other." ("Ittehad.").

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL GATHERING AT POONA

The Second Annual Conference of the Seva Sadan Workers commenced on Wednesday, (the 25th) in the Sir Vitha'das D. Thackersey Hall Shrimant Sou Bhagirathibai Saheb, Rani Saheb of Jath, presided on the occasion and the Chief Saheb of Jath was among those present. In the morning sitting Mr. G. K. Devadhar made an important introductory speech descriptive of the main features of the year's work lying special stress on the vast expansion of the Society's work outside and urging the need of further expansion.

The agenda for the afternoon sitting was a very heavy one, as many as 16 ladies and gentlemen having had to speak on the work of the various departments at the headquarters in their respective charge. Mr. Devadhar having again given succinct information about the growth of the work, specially instanced the demand made by the Gwalior Durbar for starting medical work there.

Mrs. Bhat also gave the account of her own investigations made at Gwalior. Dr. Ranade traced the whole history of the medical activities of the Society, and Rao Bahadur Dr. Shikare, to whose whole-hearted efforts the development of these activities owe immensely also supplemented Dr. Ranade's remarks. The work of the various other departments—Training College, the Practising School &c., &c., was explained by the heads of the departments, and that brought the proceedings of the first day to a close. It deserevs special mention that a depressed class girl, who owes her full Training College course to this Society gave a graphic account of her stay at the Seva Sadan. Workers from different branches such as Ahmednagar Satara, Sholapur, Nasik, Bombay, Alibag, Baramati, and even Nagpur attended; and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That the mere accident of birth should deny to the so-caillled lower strata of the Society, the working-class,—otherwise called the 'protetariat' in Communist partance,—the benefit of litracy is the greatest tragedy of our social order. That education should not be a monopoly of the privileged or the fortunate section, but is common property, to be shared by all without distruction, is a truism that none will deny. But that this is conveniently religatted to the background is what we find today. All agree that without education the progress of a ration or a society is not even a remote possibility. If we attribute the social a certificate to the back of mass education, it is only just. It is, therefore, refreshing that the question of compulsory primary education has, of late, come to be tackled as an essential problem. But it will be recognised that side by side with this compulsion some practical steps should also be taken to fight the illliteracy among the adult working-class population. The Central Khilafat Committee, in this behalf, has to be congratulated on the lead it has given. In Bombay not less than a score of night schools, scattered in the different parts of the City, from Kurla and Bandra to Colaba, are maintained by this institution. Though these schools are primarily meant for Muslims only, it is refreshing to note that members of other communities also take advantage of them, as admission is not restricted to one particular community. The present winter had the occasion to visit one such school in Parel company with Maulana Shaukat Ali on an inspection day. It has to be said that the students, most of them, exhibited that their intellect is capable of being developed if only they are given the opportunity, time and convenience. It speaks volumes to one who watches them answering questions in faultless accents without much exertion. One would even wonder to see how it was possible for one who had toiled the whole day to be still devoted to his study. There is the key to the whole problem. The workman is as much interested in culture and literacy as any of his more fortunate brother. But the greatest drawback is the lack of encouragement and opportunity in case of the former Given opportunity he will also distinguish himself. But the social order points him only to the workshop. As a clam precedes a coming storm, so also the quiet sea of universal illitracy will not be content with its idle expanse. A time has to come, it is bound to come, when there will be an irrestible demand for literacy. That would bring out the impatient wave on the ocean of stupor and ignorence. Public institutions of a practical character are mainly responsible fo rthis rousing up. When such institutions do practical work, it will be the duty of the society to encourage them and support their activity in all possible ways. In the present instance the Central Khilafat Committee has taken the initiative and it is to be hoped public support will bless the noble move. I appeal to the generous public to see that this fight against illiteracy is carried on to a successful end.—Yours, etc.

"EQUALITY."

SCOTLAND'S INSULT TO INDIA

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO.?

(BY K. S. RAMACHANDRA IYER.)

The new ban that has been placed against our countrymen in Scotland by prohibiting them from entering any dance halls or eating places should give us more than ordinary food to think and understand where the real reason lies. Even the man in the street can understand that the cause for this has its source in India itself. It may be asked, why? Let us clarify the situation.

The insult to Indians in foreign countries by foreigners is not an isolated instance. This has been in existence, and has been going on in several parts of the world—notably in British territories. Whenever this becomes intolerable in any particular country—for instance in Africa long telegrams appear in the press, public meetings are held to protest against such ill-treatment, strong speeches are made holding out even threats of boycott and retaliation—and all with what result? As soon as the meeting is over, everybody thinks that his duty has ended there, and the disabilities of our fellow-countrymen in Africa or any other place are no more remembered than the seeing of a moving picture. What is it, I ask, that we have done in a matter of fact manner to present a more effective and aggressive front than mere lip sympathy and volatile enthusiasm? Does not at least a good portion of the remedy for these ills lie in our own hands, and have we applied it in our every day life?

CRAZE FOR FOREIGN THINGS.

Whenever we are raised to a pitch, there is a wild cry for the boycott of foreign goods. But is it really given effect to even in such of the articles as can be abundantly had in India itself? On the other hand, instances can be multiplied showing that our own people—so-called leaders in some important walks of life including some of our one hundred per cent Swarajists, will without any compunction whatsoever and do prefer foreign articles and firms in their every day life to Indian things and institutions. Why, even in such a simple matter as the afternoon tea, the out and out Nationalist will prefer the costly beaverage of Benvenito to the unembellished but cheap and good tea of the homely Indian restaurant!

As for clothing and such other sartorial outfit, the high class Indian will never be happy unless his anatomy is measured by foreign hands and his purse handed over for their benefit. As for food; chocolates and biscuits, jams and marmalades, whetena and pulled rice, these flood the Indian bazaars and we take to them just as readily as a fish to water. We do all these things knowing full well that our own country produces all these and more in abundance, which can be had at even one fourth the cost. But no! these are not packed in air tight tins, have no good labels and no known trade mark! So the good and fresh Indian stuff is allowed to rot and the more costly foreign imitation is loudly advertised on the tables of all high class Indian families.

NATIONAL SENTIMENT LACKING

One can go on multiplying instances showing that we as a nation still sadly lack that national sentiment to things Indian. We must confess that we never feel just as any foreigner feels that his country (right or wrong) should become big and prosperous. To mention only one small instance where sentiment played a becoming part; there was a proposal to open a Home Savings Department in the Birmingham Municipal Bank. This naturally necessitated the ordering of several thousands of small safes to be kept with each householder. The question was, to whom the order for these safes should be given. America has developed this institution to such a remarkable extent that many countries were freely indenting upon Uncle Sam for these tiny safes. But not so the more patriotic Birmingham people. The shareholders to a man rose up and said that the safes should be made in Birmingham with Birmingham capital and labour in a Birmingham factory, cost what they may. And it was done.

When are we going to search ourselves to find out the real ills from which we are suffering to-day and apply the remedy however painful it may be? Extreme remedies need extreme cures and the remedy for curing the arrogance of the foreigner is just to ignore him and his institutions. The moment we do this successfully even in one department of life, the results will be visible at once, and instead of banning the Indian from dance halls and tea shops, he will be welcomed in parlours and palaces of even the mighty Moghuls.

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BREAUCRACY BLOCKS PROGRESS.

(Continued from page 7.)

local objects. Finally, there is the general consideration that the object of the legislation now proposed, as was indicated by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, is to give legislative sanction to the existing principles and practice of land revenue assessment, and there was no suggestion on the part of that body that the passing of such legislation should be made the occasion for any radical departure from such principles and practice. For these reasons the Governor in Council considers that he may appropriately adhere to the present practice of regarding 50 per cent, of the rental value as the maximum limit of the proportion which the State is entitled to take, and that this as a principle should be embodied in the law on the subject. Section 100 of the Land Revenue Code should be amended accordingly.

Paragraph 40 of the Report.—Government agree with the view of the Committee that Mr. Shivdasani's scheme for fixing a permanent assessment in kind, but recoverable in cash, is unworkable.

Limits of enhancement of assessment: Paragraph 41 of the Report.—Government note with approval and endorse the views of the Committee contained in this paragraph on the right of the State—

(1) to an increased revenue from the land to meet the growing demands of the country and to maintain the administration on an efficient scale, and

(2) to take its share in the unearned increment derived from land. They recommend that the limit of enhancement should be reduced from the present limits of 33 per cent. for a taluka or a group of villages, 66 per cent. for a single village and 100 per cent. for an individual holding to a general limit of 25 per cent. in the case of all talukas that have already undergone a second revision. The Governor in Council accepts this recommendation, and section 107 of the Code should be amended accordingly.

Periods of settlement Paragraph 24 of the Report.—The Committee propose to leave the existing orders unchanged. Government concur in their opinion as regards the Presidency proper. In view, however, of the economic and other changes that the Lloyd Barrage may bring about in Sind, Government desire to retain a free hand in the matter so far as that Province is concerned.

Exemption of improvements: Paragraph 43 of the Report.—The report is emphatically of the opinion that the law on this subject should remain as it is. The Governor in Council accepts the Committee's recommendation.

NO ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Standing Advisory Committee: Paragraphs 44 and 45 of the Report.—The non-official members of the Committee strongly recommend that a standing Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council be set up to examine all revision settlement proposals and that, if the recommendations of the Committee on any such proposals are not accepted by Government, the proposals shall not be put into force, unless and until the sanction of the Legislative Council is obtained. The arguments of the official members against this recommendation have been fully set forth in the report, and they have the approval of Government. The Governor in Council regrets that he is unable to recommend to the Government of India the insertion of a clause in the Land Revenue Code to give effect to this suggestion.

Subsoil water rate: Paragraph 47 of the Report.—The non-official members of the Committee are of opinion that subsoil water shall not be made the subject of assessment and recommend that the practice be discontinued, and that the rates hitherto charged on such water shall be remitted. Government do not consider that the arguments of the official members opposing the aboition of this rate have been successfully met, and they are unable to accept the recommendation.

Himayat assessment: Paragraph 48 of the Report.—This proposal in entirely outside the Committee's terms of reference, and Government see no valid ground for making any such general enquiry as is proposed.

Paragraph 49 of the Report.—The point referred to in this paragraph has engaged the attention of the Fallow Rules Committee.

Paragraph 50 of the Report.—Government accept the Committee's proposal that section 214 of the Land Revenue Code be amended so as to include suspensions and remissions of land revenue and the process of valuation of crops in order to determine suspensions and remissions as matters, the regulations of which may be made by the Governor in Council. The section should be amended accordingly.

Paragraph 51 of the Report.—In this paragraph the non-official members of the Committee propose that the Settlement Officer shall have the assistance of two representatives of the cultivators elected by the Taluka Local Board in preparing his settlement. Government agree with the arguments of the official members against this proposal, and regret that they cannot see their way to accept it.

Settlement of villages in Sind: Paragraph 52 of the Report.—Government recently caused a special enquiry to be made with a view to ascertaining the practicability of this proposal. The result of the enquiry was to show that it would be unworkable. Government are not prepared to re-open the question now.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.

In paragraph 36 of the report it is stated that non-agricultural assessments were not referred to in the questionnaire, but that the Committee propose to deal with this question in a supplementary report. Although the Committee were furnished with certain information regarding the law and existing practice in respect to non-agricultural assessments, Government, as at present advised, do not consider that the subject of such assessments can appropriately be dealt with by that body. It is indeed questionable whether, when it made its recommendation in favour of the statutory regulation of land revenue assessments, the Joint Parliamentary Committee had in view assessments other than those on lands held for agricultural purposes. The contrary view would be inconsistent with the reference to the due representation of rural interest, those of the tenantry as well as of the land lords, which appears in that part of the committee's report in which this recommendation is advanced. In the course of the debate, whih preceded the passing of Mr. R. G. Pradhan's resolution, practically no allusions were made to the question of non-agricultural assessments, and it is apparent that the ordinary land revenue settlements of agricultural land were then contemplated as the subject of the proposed enquiry. The question of the principles by which non-agricultural assessments should be governed has recently been the subject of close study at the hands of a number of officers who are specially competent to deal with this technical mttter, and , Government now have before them ample materials on which to arrive at a decision as to the changes, which it is desirable to introduce into the existing law and practice regulating these assessments. In these circumstances Government do not propose to ask the Committee to reassemble for the purpose of dealing with this subject.

The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to draft the requisite amendments to sections 100, 107 and 214 of the Land Revenue Code in accordance with the orders conveyed in pargraphs 3, 5, 7 and 14 of this Resolution. If the sanction of hte Government of India is given to them, it is the intention of Government to introduce a bill in the Legislative Council to give effect to them at as early a date as possible.

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BOMBAY MILL INSURANCE

A REJOINDER.

(BY RAMBLER.)

I am very glad that "Onlooker" has come out in defence of Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy. It is news to me—as it will be to many people—that the Fire Insurance Association have framed the new rules and regulations with a view to curb the activities of Indian insurance companies. If this is so, the sooner the Indian insuring public realise this danger the better. For, if there is any truth in this statement, the remedy for curbing the activities of the foreign companies, which have fatted on Indian money for several years, lies entirely and exculsively in the hands of the insuring public. They are the customers and phtrons of insurance companies and they can give a direct and most effective answer in the only way possible—by insuring only with Indian insurance companies.

I am sorry that "Onlooker" thinks that I have in any way misrepresented Sir Fazalbhoy's circular. What I stated clearly was that the proposed meeting was intended to discuss, among other things, the question of placing mill insurance with American companies. That this fact is there is now confirmed by "Onlooker" himself. But to suggest that Sir Fazalbhoy has the Indian insurance companies in view when he speaks of non-tariff companies is to carry things a little far. His co-signatory to the circular cannot be credited to have such leanings. If, however, the Indian insurance companies have any room in their heart, all I can say is that the future of our companies is assured.

"Onlooker" evidently does not know that the formation of a Mutual Insurance company for workmen's compensation insurance is entirely a different matter from forming a Mutual for Fire insurance of mills. In the former case, the amount of insurance will never touch the eighth digit, whereas in mill fire insurances, there are some individual mills which are insured for over a crore, leaving aside the insurances of cotton, stock and stores. Individual claims on workmen's compensation are negligible, whereas one single fire in a mill will make the loss run into several lakhs. Then there is the loss of profits insurance which is equally a difficult line. So that it can be seen that it is not so easy a matter to start a mutual for mill fire insurances.

For "Onlooker" to say that I am more concerned with non-Indian interests is not only gratuitous but is really cruel. If he had read the concluding portion of my first article, it will give the lie direct to this unpatriotic insuation. I shall cretainly be delighted to credit Sir Fazalbhoy will larger patriotism than your humbler contributer if more tangible evidence will be forthcoming at the meeting of the millowners. But to say that only Sir Fazalbhoy has cared to represent an Indian Insurance Company in Bombay is doing a great injustice to another equally distinguished citizen of this city—Sheth Narottam Morarji Goculdas—who has been representing another Indian insurance company for some years past. Even here, if we have to make any complaint, it is that both these eminent business men still place the greater portion of their mill insurances with foreign insurance companies.

If as a result of the meeting of the members of the Millowners' Association, the existence of Indian insurance companies is recognised, and the Millowners as a body lay down a definite programme of placing their mill insurances with these companies, then the efforts of the "Bombay Chronicle," my friend the "Onlooker" and my humble self in the direction of Indianising Indian insurances will not have been in vain.

MR. IYENGAR'S SPEECH

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—I am pained to read Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's latest utterance and action.

Barring Gandhiji, Panditji, Dr. Roy, Rajagopalachari, Rajen Babu and Satish Babu, no other Indian leader has done as much for his city, for his province, for the Swaraj Party and for the Congress, as my esteemed friend Shriyut Srinivasa Iyengar has done during the last four years. And so I am doubly pained to read his latest utterance and action.

Mr. Iyengar's suggestion, that public men should either give up politics or journalism is really unjust. Does he seriously state that Gandhiji, Lalaji, Ali brothers, Dr. Pattabi, Mrs. Besant, Chintamani, Kelkar, Natrajan, etc. should give up politics or journalism, along with Horniman and Prakasam? Surely, either Mr. Iyengar is misreported or has misjudged matters. In any case, the suggestion is unjust, is the least that can be said about it at present.

Ungenerous are Mr. Iyengar's references, about "alien journalists and "European leadership" as unwelcome in this country. Let us refresh our memory a little:

(1) Who was the real founder of the Indian National Congress? Hume.

(2) Who were its great pillars for many years? Wedderburn, Cotton, Caine, Digby, etc.

(3) Who were some of its first Presidents? Yule, Wedderburn, Cotton, etc.

(4) Who was her first lady President? Mrs. Besant.

(5) Who started the first Home Rule movement in full swing? Besant, Horniman and Co., in 1917-18.

(6) Who worked for the United Congress at Lucknow? Besant, Horniman, and Co.

(7) Who have suffered internment and externment for their Home Rule activities? Besant, Arundale, Horniman and Co.

(8) Who has suffered incarceration for putting up a fight against forced labour in the Himalayas? Mr. Stokes.

(9) Who has laboured for the Commonwealth of India Bill? Besant and Co.

(10) Who has fought for the Congress candidates during the last elections? B. G. Horniman.

(11) And who has been India's angelic Ambassador in South Africa? Rev. Andrews

In the light of these facts, to talk of "alien journalists" and "European leadership" as unwelcome is to say the least ungenerous.

To have resigned from the Board of the "Swarajya" is really an unfortunate action of my friend Srinivasa Iyengar. Just as Shriyut Iyengar gave up Advocate-Generalship, so also my friend Prakasam gave up his flourishing practice. It is most unfortunate that whilst Babu Rajendra Prasad made fervent appeal for Unity and for sinking all differences that the President should have so unconsciously indulged in discordant notes, and followed them up with a resignation from the "Swarajya" Board?

May in his calmer moments Mr. Iyengar's better judgment assert itself is the sincere prayer of his humble friend,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CONSTITUTION OF RESERVE BANK

(Continued from page 7.)

mittee meeting were throughout marked by manifestations of very acute differences of opinion. Soon after the proceedings commenced, a huge controversy arose over some of the fundamental issues of the proposed bill regarding constitution of a Central Bank. Members of the Swaraj Party and the Responsivists are understood to have lent strong support to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who led the opposition. The Committee was sharply divided in its views, the opposition being a bit stronger than the Government. Sir Basil Blackett must have found it a very hard task to face a hostile house. 'There is little divergence of opinion now as to the necessity of a new Reserve Bank. Most of the members seem to have taken it as a necessary evil. But the opinions are sharply divided over the exact constitution of the Bank.

CRUX OF THE DILEMMA.

We understand from reliable quarters that the whole controversy is centred round the issue regarding the capital of the Bank. Most of the members representing the popular opinion in the country are opposed to the capital being raised by shares. 'Their contention is that the share-capital invaiably brings with it a corresponding control of a few individuals, which does not always conduce to the progressive stability of the currency. If the capital is not to be raised by issuing shares, some other means has to be devised for its subscription.

POSITION OF THE IMPERIAL BANK

There is another nut to be cracked and that is the future position of the Imperial Bank of India. The constitution of a separate Reserve Bank pre-supposes a necessary amendment in the Imperial Bank Act. Once the Central Bank is constituted the Imperial Bank of India will be reduced to the position of merely a scheduled bank of the State. It can, in that case, work as agents to the State Bank like so many banks in other countries.

The Joint Committee sat till 5 p.m. and then rose for the day. Reports have it that the situation in the afternoon was less tense than in the morning. The Committee meets to-day at 11 a.m. at the Secretariat.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S ULTIMATUM

At the outset Sir Basil Blackett is reported to have requested the Chairman to urge on the members not to divulge the proceedings of the Committee.

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE.

The main point which engaged the attention of the Committee is said to be whether there was necessity for a Reserve Bank and if the answer was in the affirmative, what should be the constitution of the Bank. There is said to have been a consensus of opinion feeling on the issue that there is need for the constitution of a Reserve Bank. Sharp differences are said to have arisen on the question of constitution of the Bank. Sir Basil Blackett is said to have pleaded strongly for a shareholders' bank as constituting an independent body with independent management free from the effects of political currents and cross-currents. But opinion is said to have been predominently in favour of a State Bank. Before the Committee rose for lunch, it is understood, Sir Basil Blackett emphasised that he regarded the question of a shareholders' bank versus State Bank as a vital issue and that if he was defeated on that issue he would rather drop further progress of the Bill than agree to a constitution which in his best judgment was not in the interests of India.

There was a tense situation at this, what a large section of the Committee is said to have regarded as an ultimatum. The Committee is said to have carried by a narrow majority the proposal for a State Bank. sir Basil Blackett has, it is said, since not taken any further part in the proceedings.

Sir Basil Blackett, it is understood, may communicate with Simla and announce to the Committee the line of action which the Government propose to adopt.—Free Press.

FINANCE MEMBER'S THREAT?

SHAREHOLDER'S BANK OR NONE OF IT.

The topic of conversation in commercial and banking circles is the reported decision of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill that the Reserve Bank should be State Bank without any capital. This is regarded as a decision in the right direction and apprehension is felt at the reported threat of the Finance Member to withdraw the Bill if the Shareholders' Bank scheme was scotched. The statement of the Finance Member to a local contemporary contradicting the impression that a breaking point has been reached in the Committee is having reassuring effect, although in sceptic circles, it is still asserted that the Finance Member will carry out his threat if he continues to loose all the way. The rejection of the shareholders' Bank scheme in favour of a State Bank is a serious checkmate to the Finance Member. But it is pointed out that there are still opportunities open to the Finance Member to regain the lost ground by carrying his point on other equally vital issues favourable verdict on which may really render the popular victory on the State versus Shareholders' Bank issue empty.

Reticent as the members of the Committee naturally are on the proceedings of the Committee, enquiry shows that a good many of the members who voted for the State Bank scheme have brought the impression that the Finance Member did at one time threaten to break up the Committee. The words attributed to the Finance Member are to the effect. 'What is the use of proceedings with the Bills.'? This statement it is said was made after the division on the State versus Shareholders' Bank schemes and possibly the time it was made coupled with the earlier declarations of the Finance Member that the issue was fundamental and on which there could be no compromise led to the impression which has found its reflection in the press.

NO "BREAK UP."

That the reports of 'break up' of the Committee must be incorrect technically is borne by the fact that there is no provision of the law under which the Finance Member can break up a Committee meeting by withdrawing the Bill. The Finance Member is not in the Select Committee in any official capacity but only one of twenty-eight members elected by both the Houses of the legislature. The Chairman is elected by the Committee and the Committee is under an obligation to report to the parent bodies that appointed them under the statute. This was also pointed out it is said at the meeting of the Committee also. Therefore, there could be no break up in the strict sense of the term although it would amount to that state if as a result of the manner in which the Reserve Bank Bill is amended in the Committee stage the Finance Member decided not to proceed with the further stages of the Bill.

NO EVIDENCE TO BE RECORDED.

The preliminary point decided by the Committee is said to have been in regard to the question of taking evidence of expert witnesses which has found currency in the press more than once. The Committee it is understood decided for the time being that no occasion existed for calling expert evidence. It is also understood there was a full dress debate on the question of State versus Shareholders' Bank scheme. Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. Mc-Watters, Mr. Brayne, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand and Mr. Iyengar on one side and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar Mr. Shanmukham Chetty the Hon. Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, Pandit Malaviya the Hon. Lala Ramsarandas, the Hon. Seth Govinddas, Hon. Mr. P. C. D. Chari, and Sir Purushottamdas on the other are said to have expounded the merits of the Shareholders' and State Banks respectively. The arguments it is said were only a rehash of the arguments advanced in the press.

The emphasis it is understood was laid by the protagonists of the Shareholders' Bank on the independence of control and management secured by their scheme as against legislative control in the case of a State Bank which it was contended would be subject to the changing viccissitudes of political currents. The opposition view which followed what have been stated in the press before, was that a Shareholders' Bank would not command the confidence of the public and that the huge profits arising out of the currency and other reserves must not be enjoyed by a private bank and that only a State Bank can be expected to foster trade and industry.

DIVISION LIST.

The Committee it is understood carried the State Bank scheme by a substantial (and not narrow) majority of four the division being 14 to 10.

Amongst the members who attended, the certainties on the official side are: (1) The Hon Sir Basil Blackeet (2) the Hon. Mr. MacWaters. (3) the Hon. Mr. Brayne, (4) Mr V K A Ayyangar, (5) the Hon. Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana (6) the Hon Sardar Charanji Singh, (7) the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, (8) Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand, (9) Mr. Cock and (10) Mr. Yacub Ariff. The certainties on the opposition side were: (1) The Hon. V. Ramadas Pantalu, (2) the Hon. Seth Govindas, (3) the Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsarandas (4) The Hon Sir P. C. Sethna (5) Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, (6) Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, (7) Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, (8) Mr. N. C. Kelkar (9) Pandit Malaviya (10) Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

The two opposing groups of opinion in the Committee therefore met on equal terms. The scales were held by (1) the Hon. Sir. C. Sankaran Nair, (2) the Hon. Mr. P. C. D. Chari (3) the Hon. Mr. M. Soohrawardy and (4) the Hon. Mr. Kumarshankar Roy Chaudhri.

The scales will continue to be held by these four members and Sir. Basil Blackett's main task is to convert his minority into majority.

To-morrow is said to be a crucial day as the Committee will have to decide on the nature and composition of the Governing Body of the State Bank. A formula of the creation of an ad-hoc electorate for the fomation of the Governing Body representing definite vested interests in the country is said to be under consideration as a compromise proposal which meets the Finance Members objection to legislative control.

Much depends on the Finance Member, It is understood the Finance Member reverted to the question of Shareholders' versus State Bank in the afternoon after the divison had taken place before lunch. When he found the Committee unwilling, it is said he retorted. 'You may please yourself by going on with it.' Undue importance it is pointed out should not be attached to these stray expressions picked out especially in view of the declaration of the Finance Member to the Press and there is still hopeful feeling prevailing in commercial circles that the Finance Member who has set his heart on resene of the currency system from interference by Whitehall will not allow these differences to wreck the larger aim he had set to himself namely emancipation from Whitehall.—Free. Press.

CALCUTTA AND RESERVE BANK.

SHARE CAPITAL UNDESIRABLE.

CALCUTTA, May 30.

To-day's meeting of the special committee appointed by the Central legislature in connection with the Reserve Bank and Gold Standard Bill and the Imperial Bank of India Act Amendment Bill has accentuated local interest in the question of Reserve Bank. Calcutta is of unanimous view that the proposed Reserve Bank of India is by far the most far reaching feature in the new Currency and Credit reform. It is also believed that under propitious factors in its early career it should play a great part in the creation of banking autonomy for India.

STARE CAPITAL NOT DESIRABLE.

In the main Calcutta opinion supports the functions and capacities as outlined in the Currency Report and as incoporated in the provisions of the draft bill regarding capital, constitution and board of management. However, counter-proposals are made, chief of which is that the Reserve Bank should have no share capital as this is likely to create vested interests and possibility of manipulation of votes for securing control over the Bank. Calcutta was the first city to make the suggestion which has now been endorsed by the rest of India that capital constitution should be modified on the lines of Australian Commonwealth Bank which is a State Bank without a share capital but with authority provided in the Act to raise the capital as and when necessary by issue and sale of debentures guaranteed by Government.

REPRESENTATION TO BOARD.

It is also suggested that the Board of management should be on a scheme in which suitable steps are taken for the representation of various interests of the country and at the same time necessary precautions are provided against formation of a clique. It is emphasised that the Reserve Bank will be in charge of the national monetan exchange and the currency policy, and it is of prime importance that it should be worked by impartial directors.

Regarding the agreement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank of India, the joint stock banks and the European exchange banks consider that the proposed terms are excessively favourable to the Imperial Bank and that the latter would thereby become so powerful that other banks in India would not be able to cope with unequal opposition.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 30.

Depression exists this morning about hundred miles off South Arakan Coast and the monsoon is very active over the South of the Bay. Nearly general rain has fallen in Burma with a few scattered falls in Assam and Bengal. Temporary advance monsoon is occurring in South-east Arabian Sea and nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar with few falls in Mysore. Scattered thundershowers are also reported from the extreme north and the Madras Coast north.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair half inch; Victoria Point ten; Mergui half; Tavoy one; Diamond Island half; Kyaukfyu three quarters; Yamethin and Mandalay half; Lashid and Myithyina one; Maymyo half; Shillong one and half; Dalhousie and Marmagao half; Mangalore three quarters; Calicut one; Cochin three and Trivandrum two.

Forecast: Some extension in the south of the Peninsula and further decrease in the extreme north.—A. P.

The Question

arises daily as to what to do when there is a sudden onset of a dreadful disease—whatever be its name. What to do when there is an accident—whatever be its nature. What to do when one is bitten or stung by any venomous insect—whatever he its kind ; and one has a good deal of trouble, worry, anxiety and expense to get rid of it. Let us tell you what "AMRITDHARA" is and what it can do.

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ISLAM AND SECTARIANISM.

DOMINATION OF PRIESTHOOD CONDEMNED

TRUE ORGANISATION ADVOCATED.

Following are extracts from the address that Maulvi Mahomed Ali delivered as President of the fifth annual Conference of the Kerala Muslim Aikya Sangham held recently at Cannanore :

Islam not only taught the noblest ideals of human fraternity ; it brought into being a living edifice of brotherhood, the like of which the world has not seen. It abolished caste system. It put an end to national supremacy. It levelled all barriers of colour and country, caste and sex, birth and social position, wealth or profession. Islam anathematised sectarianism as infidelity, for sectarianism as such is foreign to the soil of Islam, whereas we have divided ourselves into sects, each denying the right of the other to Allah's grace, as if any sect or community could monopolise Allah's grace and mercy !

CULPRIT IN THE TRAGEDY.

In fact for several centuries we find absolutely no traces of that sectarianism in Islam. And it would rouse intense anger amongst a certain class of people if I were to tell you who has been and still is the root cause of this evil which has shaken the very foundations of Islam and brought it on the brink of ruin. But truth must be told at all cost. The real culprit in the tragedy has been the priestly class, whose very existence Islam vehemently attacked. But unfortunately this hierarchy of priest-hood found its way in Islam through the indolence and love of luxury of the Abbasside Khalifas. That priesthood has always been a bulwork of reaction and blind formalism no one who has any knowledge of human history will deny. That they have aways been champions of darkness, of ignorance and superstition rather than of light and knowledge, few can challenge. Unfortunately for Islam they wielded immense power in moulding both our secular and religious phases of life, and as such they worked as handmaids of despotism and bureaucracy. Too often and too long have they fought for darkness rather than light. Too often have they been the champions of "stolid prejudice, childish conventions" and meaningless formalism. Their function was to dispense true knowledge, to check irreligious currents and to show the torch of Islam to every benighted person. But more often than not they have advocated ignorance, misguided people and divided moslems into sects and schisms to achieve their nefarious ends. Power of this high dimensions is always likely to be misused, and that is why Islam had from the very first day banished priestly class as such.

QURAN—SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

As you all know the Quran has been the source of inspiration of all the various branches of human knowledge which the moslems gave to the world. Ilm-i-Kalam, Fiqha, Philosophy, Science of History, Hadis, etc.-all owe their inception to the influence of the Quran. Nay, their fundamental principles are all directly taken from the Quran. Our illustrious forefathers studied the needs of their times and sought inspiration from the Quran, which is the "knowledge", the "light", the "guidance" and knowledge, light and guidance they found. It is for us now to study the needs of our times, seek knowledge, guidance and light from the Quran and I am sure we shall find in it an inspiration even as our forefathers did.

From what I have said you will have realised that in every walk of life we are defying Islam. Hence we have none but ourselves to thank for our degraded position. We have ourselves got into the slough of disgrace of which there is no way out. Or to change the metaphor, we have by our own hands forged the chains which are weighing us down. It is we, who have wrought these unbreakable chains which are keeping us in perpetual bondage. We have brought all this suffering, all this misery, all this ruin on ourselves.

BACK TO ISLAM.

We must go back to the Islam of the Prophet Mohammad (may peace be on him). We should restore Islam in its pristine purity, Islam stripped of the accretions of ages of the logical disputes and philosophical wrwangles, Islam shorn of all the superstitions which are disfiguring it and bringing it into disrepute and proving an unmitigated curse to moslems. We must have the Khilafat-i-Rashida as our model, and mould our lives accordingly. Our islamisation must take that course. So you will see this paradox, that whereas all other religious communities of the world have to modernise themselves in order to advance, we have to go back to the Islam of the golden days of the Prophet. This does not mean that we should discard modern sciences and recent advances in human knowledge. No. We must make full use of them and use our knowledge to islamise ourselves more thoroughly. Because it is my firm conviction that the more the world progresses in the domain of physical sciences and art, the nearer does it approach the ideals of Islam ; and consciously or unconsciously it is adopting those very ideals as the goal of its existence.

LESSON OF ISLAM.

Moreover, Islam has still one very important lesson to teach to the whole of humanity and that is that the accumulated knowledge of humaity should not be used for plunder and rapine, for inventing formidable engines of destruction, for enslaving weaker nations and thus increasing the sum total of human misery in the world. Islam has to teach expectant humanity the universal brotherhood of man under the Kingship of Allah and carry the message of peace, of freedom and joy to every hearth and home on the earth. It will then be that men and women, one and all, will enter into a new relationship, a sense of higher kinship and be united with the firm resolve of outdoing each other in the service of Allah's creatures. It will then be that man's knowledge will be used not for killing, not for plundering, not for brigandage, nor for furthering the nefarious designs of capitalistic powers and insane rich people, but for fighting pain and disease, for furthering love and strengthening fraternal ties ; in short for the perfection of human body and mind. And how can Islam accomplish its divine mission unless moslems islamise themselves first ?

WASTE OF ENERGY.

When I consider on the one hand the chill penury of our moslem brethren and on the other see that throughout the length and breadth of our country there are innumerable "sacred shrines" and that immense wealth has been expended in erecting those houses of brick and mortar : when I see on the one hand our orphanages and other charitable and educational institutions daily sinking for want of funds and on the other consider the number of religious fairs held on these shrines and the huge amount of money wasted on these melas ; when I consider on the one hand that our mosques are being deserted because moslems cannot take the trouble of coming out of their houses at prayer times, and on the other watch credulous crowds travelling distances to get to those "sacred shrines" ; when I consider that millions of our brethren are daily dying a slow but certain death from starvation on the one hand and consider the bacchanalian orgies practised in broad daylight on these tombs on the other, I almost choke with grief at the mad folly of my misguided brethren. It breaks my heart to see so much energy wasted, so much potential capacity for doing good dissipated. All our institutions, religious, educational and social are suffering because a great majority of the moslems prefer to spend all their savings in this fashion. Just think of how many chances of an organised "Ishaat" have been lost, because proper financial support was not forthcoming, how many educational institutions had to close their doors, because ignorant moslems preferred to build tombs of marble and stone rather than support those institutions ; how many orphanages and poor houses were unprovided with even the barest necessaries of life, because so called devout moslems chose to clothe a tomb with a silken cloth and feed the parasitic *Mujawars*, and you will cease to wonder why our life is daily ebbing ?

Not even the wealthiest community could long survive such a drain on its economic resources. It needs no more argument from me to show that this practice of saint-worship has done irretrievable harm to our community and must be stopped once for all, otherwise we cannot have even a ghost of a chance of standing on our legs.

The Khilafat movement which had once breathed a new spirit of organic life in the body politic of Islam, is to-day dead, and the whole country, so far as moslems are concerned, is divided into hostile groups and coalitions warring against one another. We have the most shameful sight of certain leaders fanning communal bias, to regain their lost popularity and making the Wahabee question a cat's paw to take their chestnuts out of fire. Just as in old days fanatical maulvis when non plussed in an argument sought shelter in calling their adversaries wahabees, similarly these unscrupulous leaders when they find their plans of duping the ignorant masses thwarted seek refuge in calling their opponents Wahabees and supporters of Ibn-i-Saud, as if the support of Ibn-i-Saud were a heinous crime. At a time when Islam is hemmed in on all sides by enemies, these self styled leaders are striving for personal mastery.

The result is that moslems in India are demoralised as they never had been before. They are more disunited than they ever were. The storm of sectarianism which has always been an unmitigated curse, is raging more furiously than ever. Organisation corporate life and concerted action which are the keystone of all progress, are things of the past. The talk of "tanzim" and "khilafat" is mere moonshin Needless to say that looseness of mind and narrowness of vision of some, intolerance and impatience of others ; cowardice and hypocricy of some and insensate selfish greed to exploit their coreligionists of other leaders are mainly responsible for this deplorable state of affairs.

But the general body of intelligent and educated moslems cannot escape their share of responsibility. Even now in my humble opinion the only remedy is that public opinion should assert itself and force these Khilafat leaders and some political busy bodies to stop their nefarious propaganda and leave the poor moslem community to manage its affairs without them.

MOSQUE AS DRILL-GROUND.

The organisation must follow the lines laid down by the Salat and by recognizing the mosque as the drill-ground for all true moslems, where they should be taught firmness of resolve, singleness of purpose, unity, fraternity and above all that *esprit decorps*, which is the *sine qua non* of any organised life. Our first tanzim arose out of our mosques and out of mosques must it take its birth again. *Salat ba jamaat* should form the stepping stone to this all India-nay, all World-moslem organisation.

The Haj, of course, is the culmination of the corporate unity of the moslems. The League of Nations is but a poor imitation of this wonderful institution. I will not stop here to discuss its potentiality of being an instrument for the realisation of the kingdom of Allah on earth, because I have already taxed your patience too much.

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